THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTRRED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIX. NUMBER 31. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 31, 1882. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN.....11-8 MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH JULY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a long letter in reply to certain strictures of a morning contemporary on the affairs of Kuch Behar. We cannot give the whole of it, but subjoin a few extracts. Our correspondent strongly defends Mr. Kneller, the Tutor of the Maharaja, and Babu Calica Das Dutt, the Dewan. He is, however, less enthusiastic about the former than about the latter. One of the charges brought against the Dewan is that he neglects the claims of the natives of Kuch Behar. Our correspondent replies :

Your morning contemporary says :—"For some unaccountable reasons the Cooch Beharis are in practice excluded from all appointments, which specially the responsible charges of Departments are mostly filled by the Dewan's friends and proteges." I know for certain that the Dewan never fails to appoint a Cooch Behari whenever there is an opportunity to do so; and that Cooch Beharis have been appointed even in preference to persons who, from their education and experience in the State Service had established claims to the posts. Kumar Keshub Narayan and Kumar Rungila Narayan who received no education worth the name were appointed to be Naib Ahilkars (Deputy Magistrates) only at the instance of the Dewan. Kumar Khitindro Narayan (Senior) whose education has been singularly scanty was twice appointed to act in the place of the Excise Officer, in preference to persons who had better claims than the Kumar and whose education is unexceptionable. In this case the Dewan or somebody else rather did injustice to a class of officers, who were induced to accept service in Cooch Behar only in the hope of future advancement. And this was done only in order to please the Cooch Beharis or the Maharaja himself who takes a strong interest in his cousins. Yet the writer says that the public offices in Cooch Behar are filled by the Dewan's "friends and proteges." In fact the Cooch Beharis as a class including most of the Rajah's relations are not yet fit for holding posts of trust and responsibility, nor is their education on a level with that of the commonest clerks and mohorrirs in the State. As for the two Gajendros (called Coomars in Cooch Behar) who form exceptions to the above and who have lately returned from England; one is at present provided with the Superintendentship of the Department of Agriculture on a pay quite sufficient for a beginner, the other gentleman is a barrister-at-law practising in the High Court of Calcutta. This gentleman was offered a Naib Ahilkarship, which he declined to accept.

Again :

The writer says :—"The present Dewan who is a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has, we believe, been for twelve years in Cooch Behar. Is it proper that he should have been kept there for such a long time?" The writer should have known that the present Dewan was appointed permanently by the Government, his service having been lent by it. A Dewan is not, like a Deputy Magistrate, liable to transfer unless he, of his own accord, chooses to revert to the Government service. I think this same writer had sometime ago complained of the Dewan's long stay in Cooch Behar. The writer should do well to remember that the gentleman is not likely to force himself upon the State, unless the Maharajah appreciates his merits and abilities. The writer has no excuse for keeping back from the public the many amiable and good qualities which adorn the character of Baboo Calica Das Dutt B.A., B.L., who is an ornament to the service. At the same time I must confess that he is somewhat given to officialism which is the bane of the present public service. His colleagues and subordinates equally complain of this. I sincerely hope that he will in future try to please the public by improving his manners according to the taste of the present age. He should make no distinction in seats to be provided for the Executive and the English-knowing Ministerial officers assembled in a Public Meeting or at His Highness's Theatre House in Cooch Behar or elsewhere. It is said that his proposal to refuse the Maharajah's clerk a seat in His Highnesse's evening-party was not generally approved of. It was truly observed by a gentleman that much enmity arises from such trifling matters.

As for the other charges adduced by the writer, the Dewan has nothing to do with them. He is only in charge of the Revenue Department of the State and so he is not accountable for the mismanagement noticed in the P. W. Department or any other Departments. The Deputy Commissioner is of course responsible for the other Departments.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the nineteenth annual report of the *Uttarparra Hitakari Sabha* for 1881-82. The income of the *Sabha* including balance of the previous year amounted to Rs. 1,818-6 annas 9 pie and the disbursements were as follows :

I.—CHARITIES.

Education of poor boys	Rs.	356	1 0
Distribution of medicines... ..	...	41	0 0
Aid to poor widows and orphans ...	...	329	13 6
		726	14 6

II.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

Scholarships to Girls	...	364	9 6
Prize to the Zenana candidate Surabala Devi	...	115	6 6
Reward to the Pundit of the Uttarpara Girl's School		16	0 0
Travelling expenses for Superintending the Examinations		15	11 3
		511	11 3

III.—MEETINGS.

Charges on account of the 18th Annual Meeting...		34	14 9
Charges on account of a Meeting of the Literary Branch		2	12 0
		37	10 9

IV.—PRINTING.

Printing of the 18th Annual Report		90	0 0
" of questions for the Scholarship Examination		11	0 0
" of letters, post-cards, &c.		14	10 0
		115	6 0

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Establishment charges	...	54	0 0
Postage account	...	13	1 6
Contingent charges	...	11	10 9
		78	12 3
Total		1,470	6 9
Balance in hand		348	0 0
Grand Total		1,818	6 9

Notwithstanding its limited means the *Sabha* has been doing much good. Its services in the cause of female education have been particularly valuable.

THE REPORT of the *Sabha* contains the following remarks on female education :

The Sabha intends to hold an examination in January 1884 with a view to ascertain whether the girls, who had obtained scholarships from the Sabha ever since the introduction of the system and who have now become young ladies, have kept up their studies in the current literature of the day. The examination will be held chiefly to test the examinee's command of language and habits of reading. It is, therefore, not the intention of the Sabha to fix any text books, and the questions that may be set at the examination will be of a general nature so as to determine whether the candidate has studied such books as the novels of Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee or Romesh Chunder Dutta, the poems of M. M. S. Datta or Hem Chandra and such books as the Mahabharat edited by Kali Prosonno Sing and the scientific books of Aksaya Kumar Dutta. There will be two prizes of the value of Rs. 100 each attached to this examination and as the notice is now being given nearly two years before the time fixed for the examination, the Sabha hopes the Secretaries of the different schools will exert themselves to induce ex-scholars of their respective schools to compete at this examination. The prizes offered ought to be a sufficient attraction for such of the ex-scholarship-holders as have really kept up their studies.

If the *Sabha* can reach the girls after they have attained to womanhood in the zenana, it will exercise a really beneficent influence.

WE TAKE from the last number of the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* the following notes :

A Case of Poisoning by Castor Oil.

In the *Brit. Med. Journ.* for May 27, a case is reported of the death of a child only a month or two old, to whom the mother, thinking that its stomach was out of order, had given "a dose of oil." The child died of a severe fit of convulsion which followed the administration of the oil. The editor remarks, "this case serves forcibly to illustrate the necessity for care in the administration of purgatives to children." Does it not also forcibly illustrate the necessity of doing away with domestic physicking altogether, especially when massive doses have to be used ?

Nitrite of Amyl and the Catamenial flow.

Dr. A. T. Bacon, we learn from the *Lancet* of May 20, had under his care a patient suffering from angina pectoris, who had been in the habit of inhaling the vapor of nitrite of amyl to allay the spasm of that distressing complaint.

A married sister of the patient, who was suckling an infant, informed Dr. Bacon, that on entering the room, the atmosphere of which was impregnated with the vapor of the nitrite, she began to menstruate, and that on her leaving the room, and being no longer under the influence of the drug, the menstrual flow ceased immediately. This physiological action of the nitrite of amyl is not unrecognised, and there is no mention of it in any of the standard books on Therapeutics either of the Old or of the New School.

TUESDAY, 25TH JULY.

AT THE recent Sanitary Convention at Ann Arbor, Mich., Dr. C. J. Lundy, of Detroit, read a paper on "Hygiene in Relation to the Eye." He lays down the following rules for the better care of the eyes :

1. A reading and study by poor light.
2. Light should come from the side, and not from the back or from the front.
3. Do not read or study while suffering great bodily fatigue or during recovery from illness.
4. Do not read while lying down.
5. Do not use the eyes too long at a time for near work, but give them occasional periods of rest.
6. Reading and study should be done systematically.
7. During study avoid the stooping position, or whatever tends to produce congestion of the head and face.
8. Select well-printed books.
9. Correct errors of refraction with proper glasses.
10. Avoid bad hygienic conditions and the use of alcohol and tobbacco.
11. Take sufficient exercise in the open air.
12. Let the physical keep pace with the mental culture, for asthenopia is most usually observed in those who are lacking in physical development.

THERE WAS AN ELECTION MEETING held by the rate-payers of Ward No. 4 on Sunday last. The *National Paper* gives the following account of it :

It is difficult to picture a more lamentable scene than the one enacted at the monster meeting of the rate-payers of Ward No. 4 held on Sunday last for selecting commissioners for the approaching grand election. There were names of several gentlemen in the printed list of eligible candidates, but most of the electors seem to have come with preconceived determination of voting for one or two among them, and were therefore bent upon throwing obstacle rather than helping the proceeding of the meeting in choosing the right men. It was thus apparent that the object of the projectors of the meeting to ensure the selection of the best men in the ward to represent the good citizens, was not only defeated, but a species of disorder manifested itself throughout the meeting, which engenders misgiving in our mind whether the people yet understand the grave responsibility of Self-Government.

There was an amusing conglomeration of speechifying indulged in by the electors present, that put to shame the disorders of ancient Babel. Displays of oratorical powers in their every conceivable phase, and in the mongrel character of Bengali and English, discordantly blended together were profuse amidst taunts and hootings of the audience, the whole affair perhaps ending in where it began, and the rate-payers returning home with the pleasant thought of having done their duty as honest and respectable citizens, and setting a bright example to others to follow

We regret much the disorder which according to our contemporary prevailed at the meeting. But such disorder is not unknown at the election gatherings in the United Kingdom. Sometimes the election meetings in Great Britain are entertained with dead rats and cats! We have not come to that yet.

IT IS SAID that the designation of the Comptroller-General of Accounts is to be changed to Accountant-General to the Government of India. What's in a name ?

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have, it is stated, directed the grant of an advance of three months' full pay to all troops and officers proceeding to Egypt.

THE PROSPECTS of indigo in Lower Bengal do not seem to be very cheering. Rain is much wanted, and the plant, instead of improving, is getting more backward, and cutting out very badly. Produce is not good, and the prospects generally are far less favourable than they were. The only district from which good accounts have been received is Purneah, which will probably make a very fair season. From Behar, complaints of want of rain are general but on the whole, prospects are decidedly less favourable than they were a fortnight ago.

A CASE has been instituted at Colombo against one Mendis and four others, all law students, for attempting to bribe Mr. Thwaites, the Registrar, by giving him a promissory note for £200, that he would let them have a copy of the preliminary paper which was to be set them at their proctor's examination. The Registrar gave them a sham copy, and set detectives on their track, the result being that proceedings were instituted, and the proctor's examination has been postponed. So these law students will have a good taste of the law.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Scott, who has recently been nominated to a Judgeship of the Bombay High Court, was the *Times'* corre spondent at Cairo, and subsequently at Alexandria.

WEDNESDAY 26TH JULY.

THE SIMLA CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* thus touches up the Education Commission :

The Education Commission continues to sit—in Mr. Hunter's drawing room, with benches at one end for the public, and one morning I represented the public, assisted to that end by two Baboos and a stray Professor, and the sense of unreality about the whole thing left me feeling as if I had been looking on at a meeting of Rip Van Winkle's skittle-players in the mountains. Mr. Hunter, harnessed to this press of work, gives one the idea of a Derby favourite who has strayed into a railway station yard, and is being employed to shunt trucks.

I do not mean to depreciate the other members of the Commission—quite the reverse—but, as a corporate body, they have come into existence to meet an artificial necessity; and as they gather in, print, and sift their evidence each day, they are but pouring water into a sieve.

Alas! Alas!

IN A lecture delivered in Japan Mr. Joseph Cook said to a crowded audience of Japanese :—

Your responsibility is great. You are the advance guard politically and morally, of Asia. You will help to regenerate Asia and Africa. All Asia is a ship, and Japan is the rudder. (Applause.) You must not let the rudder be governed by the hand of infidelity. (Applause.) Put the hand of Almighty God, in Christ, upon the rudder of Japan, and you will bring the ship of Asia into a regenerate future!

We are afraid Mr. Cook is blind to the signs of the times.

ONE HUNDRED thousand women and girls are employed as bar-maids in England. This is a significant fact.

MEN in Japan are now prohibited from marrying until they reach the age of twenty. Women, however, are to be privileged to marry at eighteen.

IT IS calculated that the immediate loss to Russia from their treatment of the Jews will amount to from £22,000,000 to £25,000,000, independently of the future consequences of the wide disruption of the complicated machinery of commerce and trade.

A FRENCH COMPANY is said to have obtained from the Persian Government a concession for a railway from Teheran to Resht. No less than a quarter of a million sterling is the sum named as having to be paid by the company to the Shah on the opening of the line, in addition to which an annual rent of £3,000 is also payable.

THURSDAY, 27TH JULY.

PHOTOGRAPHING by moonlight has been accomplished by a German, named Richard John. The subject was the Lake View Cemetry, where President Garfield lies buried. The photograph was a great success, and is the first of its kind.

AN AMERICAN RAILWAY official has invented a portable bridge, which can be carried on a couple of open wagons to any spot where a Railway may be breached by floods, and fixed over the gap ready for traffic in half an hour's time.

IT IS STATED that in regard to the new railway between Bhopal and Gwalior the Gwalior Durbar is not inclined to grant land for the line free of cost. Why this churlishness?

A REMEDY for mosquito bite is suggested by Mr. Stevenson of the Army Medical Department in the *London Medical Record*. This is to smear the part affected with a moist cake of soap, allowing the thin lather to dry upon the skin This application is said to remove all the itching and pain in ten or twelve minutes after the soap is applied, and they do not return again. But why not use a mosquito curtain?

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Deputy Commissioner of Bilashpore in the Central Provinces is evincing a lively interest in the welfare of his subordinates. For the uneducated or imperfectly educated portion of his amla he has established a night school and has held out hopes to the successful of promotion in the service. To qualify persons in a neighbouring district he is anxious to put them in the way of acquiring a knowledge of the Orya language. To qualify the backward portion of his amla in the knowledge of Patwari's work he has devised means of educating them for the work and annually testing their ability.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests the following redistribution of upper-subordinates to obviate the complaint of the upper-subordinate establishment of the P. W. D. The pay of the upper-subordinate establishment remains stationary as it was fixed 75 years ago when the department was in embryo. The redistribution proposed is—clerk of works, 1st grade on Rs. 600 at 2 per cent. of the total number of upper subordinates; ditto, ditto 2nd grade on Rs. 450 at 3 per cent. ditto, ditto : ditto, ditto 3rd grade on Rs. 300 at 8 per cent. ditto, ditto; ditto, ditto 4th grade on Rs. 200 at 17 per cent. ditto, ditto; ditto, ditto 5th grade on Rs. 150 at 35 per cent. ditto, ditto; ditto, ditto apprentices on Rs. 100 at 20 per cent. ditto, ditto; ditto, ditto stipendiary students on Rs. 50 at 15 per cent. ditto, ditto.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that at a public meeting held at Bogra on the 9th instant to offer thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for the Local Self-Government scheme, resolutions were passed in favor of the introduction of the elective principle as well into the constitution of the Municipalities as into that of the local district Boards, and of the election of the Chairman by the members of the several bodies.

WE ARE glad to learn from a Santipore correspondent that Babu Sarat Chunder Roy of that place, a zemindar, has offered a medal to be annually awarded to the first Entrance student of the local school, who may pass in the first division. This medal is established in commemoration of the memory of the donor's late lamented father Babu Ishan Chunder Roy. The school at Santipore indebted to the energetic exertions of Babu Ram Chunder Bose, Chairman of the Santipore Municipality for its local habitation.

WE HAVE to thank Mr. Charles R. Hardless for a copy of his Catechism of the Geography of India chiefly intended for junior students and others preparing for the Entrance Examination and the examination for admission to the Military Department of the Government of India. It bears marks of industry and care, but as an aid to cram we have no sympathy for works of this kind.

FRIDAY, 28TH JULY.

THE INHABITANTS of Banki, formerly a non-regulation mehal in the Cuttack Division of Orissa, and recently converted into a regulation district, have submitted a petition, a copy of which they have sent us, to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor complaining of illegal levy of the Imperial License Tax. The first fruit of the introduction of the Regulation system, they say, has been the promulgation of the License Tax Act. Persons whose annual earnings are less than Rs. 500 have been made liable to the tax; people earning their livelihood from purely agricultural operations have been assessed to the tax; no enquiry is made as to the means of the licensees, but the tax is arbitrarily imposed upon them. They cite the case of one Haribandh Patnaik, who was placed in the first class and whose income was assessed at Rs. 25,000 per annum. On appeal the Tashildar held an enquiry and the above estimate of income was reduced to Rs. 12,500. The man's actual earning, they say, is Rs. 1303-2-0 only. The petitioners state that in the whole mehal there are not more than twelve persons liable to the tax, and they accordingly pray that the machinary of the tax, which is simply a machine of oppression, may be removed from it.

WE HAVE received a copy of a representation which the subjects of the native state of Rajpipla under the Rewa Kanta Political Agency (Bombay) have presented to His Excellency the Viceroy setting forth various acts of oppression and tyranny on the part of the Raja and praying for a commission of enquiry. They append to the petition a fearful catalogue of deeds of extortion and oppression of the Raj. We make no doubt that the Foreign Secretary will make necessary enquiry into the matter.

WE HAVE received a letter from Cuttack enclosing a letter from the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor conveying His Honor's thanks to the Rajas and Zemindars of Cuttack who lately held a meeting for the expression of their views regarding the scheme of Local Self-Government.

IT AFFORDS us great satisfaction to notice that Mr. R. C. Dutt has been appointed to act as District Magistrate and Collector of Balasore. We hope the feeling that Europeans wont serve under natives is gradually wearing away.

A WEDDING of a peculiarly interesting nature took place this week. The marriage of the daughter of Mr. R. C. Dutt, C. S., about 17 years of age, with Babu Promatha Nath Bose, of the Geological Survey, who has returned from England, was performed last Monday according to Hindu rites. The necessary ceremonies prescribed by the Hindu religion, we are informed, were gone through. The desire of England-returned Hindus to rejoin Hindu Society ought to be encouraged.

PATNA HAS held its meeting *in re* local self-government. A morning contemporary publishes the following telegram from Bankipore :

Patna, June 23.—A large and influential meeting of the residents of Patna took place at the College hall, Bankipur, on Sunday, at 9 A. M., on the subject of local self-government. Several resolutions thanking the Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor, as well as in favour of election and against official interference were moved and carried unanimously.

We have received the Resolutions passed at this meeting, but we regret we cannot make room for them.

THE MAN Moolook Chand of Nuddea has been acquitted by the Sessions Court of 24-Pergunnas. He owes his life to the disinterested exertions of three gentlemen, Babus Akhoy Kumar Mookerjea and Prosunno Kumar Mitter, Pleaders, Krishnaghur, and Mr. Manomohun Ghose, Barrister-at-law.

THE PASSING of the Irish Crime Bill was the cause of great excitement in the House of Commons. No less than sixteen members were suspended. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means said :

The Chairman said—I think the time has come when it is absolutely necessary to stop systematic obstruction. (Loud cheers and groans.) I severally name to the Committee as having been engaged in this obstruction the following :—Mr. Biggar, Mr. Callan, Dr. Commins, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Marum, Mr. Metge, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Redmond Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Sullivan. (Ironical cheers from the Parnellites.)

Mr. O'Donnell (excitedly)—That statement is an infamy. ("Name him! name him!") I have been absent all night, and I am foully named as guilty of obstruction. You sin against all the traditions of your office! ("Name him!" "Order," and "Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—Order, order. The particular statement just made by the hon. member I will report specially to the House —(hear, hear)—but in the meantime, I severally name the members whom I have mentioned.

The motion was carried.

ON LAST TUESDAY evening His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor invited a select company of European and Native gentlemen to an Evening Party at Belvedere. He was courteous and attentive to all. It was a quiet party, characteristic of the new Ruler of Bengal.

SATURDAY, 29TH JULY.

WE LEARN from a special telegram of the *Statesman* from Simla that there has been a difference of opinion between the Commander-in-Chief and Military Secretariat regarding the Indian contingent to Egypt. The Commander-in-Chief wished all officers originally named for the Staff appointments, to accompany the Indian Contingent, but the Secretariat wished, as the number of troops has been reduced, also to reduce the number of officers. The Secretariat has carried the day.

MR. JAMES NICOL FLEMING, late director of the City of Glasgow Bank, has got his deserts. He was charged at the High Court of Justiciary, Glasgow, with falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition in connection with the affairs of the bank, and with having appropriated to his own uses £643,511 of bank funds. The prisoner pleaded guilty to certain of the charges, and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. The punishment we must say was not proportionate to the offence.

WE HAVE received from the Press Commissioner's Office a memorandum on the Census of the population of Mauritius. The Indian population of the Island is classified as follows :

I.—Immigrants introduced into the Colony from India	129,978
II.—Immigrants immigrating as free passengers..	5,617
III.—Indo-Mauritians, *i.e.*, persons born in Mauritius of parents of unmixed Indian origin, ...	113,398
Total.....	248,993

THE OCCUPATIONS of the Indian inhabitants of Mauritius are described below :

	Indians.	Others.
I.—Professional ...	1,323	3,859
II.—Domestics ..	10,797	6,968
III.—Commercial ...	8,671	5,597
IV.—Agricultural ...	76,031	2,340
V.—Industrial ...	3,312	20,890
VI.—Miscellaneous and non-productive ..	148,859	71,137
Total...	248,993	110,881

THE REPORT thus concludes :

On reviewing the facts disclosed by the recent census, the condition of the Indians in Mauritius does not appear, on the whole, to be unsatisfactory. To those among them who are possessed of thrift, energy and prudence, there are opportunities for social advancement which in India rarely fall to the lot of persons of the class to which coolie emigrants belong. And although they appear to suffer at present from certain disabilities from which the rest of the population is exempt, the administration of the Colony seems anxious to improve their status as far as possible.

THERE WERE 197 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 22nd July of which 14 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 54 from fevers, 20 from bowel complaints, 13 from accidents and suicide, 10 from pthisis and asthma, 10 from spleen diseases, 23 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Seven children were still-born, 48 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; 26 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 9. The average of daily mortality was 28·1.

NOT TO BE behind others the Kushtea people held a public meeting on the question of local self-government on the 24th instant. Our correspondent says that the meeting was poorly attended.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, July 23, MORNING.—The amount of extraordinary credit for the Egyptian Expedition which Parliament will be asked to vote is £2300,000, of which £900,000 is for Military and £1,400,000 for Naval expenditure.

The Expeditionary force from England will consist of, 10,000 men Sir General Wolseley is appointed to the supreme

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command of the Expedition with the Duke of Connaught and Generals Alison and Evelyn Wood as Brigadiers. General Macpherson will command the force from India.

The latest advices from Egypt state that the British have blown up the railway line outside Alexandria. Shots have been exchanged with Arabi's Cavalry who have, however, dispersed.

24.—The Infantry of the Egyptian Expedition have received orders to sail on the 4th August and the Cavalry on the 9th August. General Willis will command the first and General Hamley the second division, Colonel Lowe will command the Cavalry, Colonel Goodenough the Artillery and Colonel Nugent the Engineers.

The latest advices from Egypt state that the Khedive has issued a proclamation that Arabi has been dismissed from the state service and declared him to be a rebel.

The British have occupied Aboukir. 1,100 Infantry and a Battery of Artillery have arrived at Alexandria from Malta, nine English and French gunboats and corvettes are in the Suez Canal doing patrol duty.

24.—Germany and Austria are holding aloof from the Egyptian question.

24, EVENING.—Latest advices from Alexandria state that the British have occupied Ramleh after a slight skirmish, in which no losses were sustained.

The French expeditionary force for Egypt will be limited to 5,000 men. France joins England solely in order to protect the Suez Canal. The French will occupy from Port Said to Ismailia, and the British will occupy from Ismailia to Suez.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Lord Hartington notified that the expense of the Indian contingent would be charged to India.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville made statement concerning Egypt, in which His Lordship rejoiced at the complete agreement existing with France regarding the Suez Canal, and hoped the Italian Government would co-operate in Egypt. France he said, had not yet stated whether she will assist in the expedition into the interior. In conclusion he said that all Europe was in favor of the British action.

25, MORNING.—The latest advices from Egypt state that Arabi Bey has proclaimed a Jehad. Masses are flocking to his standard and it is estimated that they already number 50,000.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone made a similar statement to that made by Lord Granville in the House of Lords regarding Egypt and said that the British expeditionary force will number 17,500 men, besides 31,000 who will sail later on. He further stated that the Income Tax for the half year would be raised to three pence.

26, MORNING.—The House of Lords agreed to a motion without a division, that the expense of the Indian Contingent for service in Egypt shall be charged to India.

Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons said that it was hopeless to expect Turkish intervention in Egypt, and that in default of European co-operation, England must act alone and put an end to anarchy in Egypt. He calculated that, the expedition would last three months.

The *Times* urges British protectorate over Egypt in the future.

An Irishman named O'Brien has voluntarily surrendered himself to the Police in Venezuela and confessed to having murdered Lord F. Cavendish.

26, EVENING.—The debate in the House of Commons on the vote of credit continues. The Conservative and Radical members refuse to support it and criticise the policy of Government in Egypt. The Conservative leaders fear that the vote is inadequate, considering the gravity of the crisis.

A proclamation has been issued calling out the army reserves.

27, MORNING.—Sir Garnet Wolseley starts for Egypt on Tuesday via Marseilles.

28, MORNING.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone made a statement in which he denied the charge of vacillation brought against the Government by the opposition, and said that rupture with France would have led to a general European war. England, he said, insists on the Sultan, proclaiming Arabi Bey as a rebel. The Commons agreed to the motion for an extraordinary vote of credit on account of the Egyptian expedition by 275 against 19 votes.

The Duke of Teck will accompany Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff to Egypt.

Admiral Seymour has written to the Khedive disclaiming any idea of conquest on the part of the British who are there to restore order.

It is expected that Aboukir will be bombarded on Friday.

It is reported that Arabi Bey has retired to Damanhour, leaving his outposts at Kafredowar.

28, MORNING.—The Lords have read the Arrears Bill for the second time.

28, NOON.—It is reported that Arabi has submitted. He proposes to submit on condition that himself and colleagues are permitted to retire to monastery (*sic*), retaining their pay and rank.

WE ARE REQUESTED to mention that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to accept the office of Patron of the Mahomedan Literary Society.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications. 1. Report by the Board of Revenue on the Revenue Administration of the N.-W. Provinces for the Revenue year 1880-81 ending 30th September, 1881. 2. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X. of 1882) together with rulings, circulars, &c. Edited with copious notes by G. W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-law, and Gilbert S. Henderson, Barrister-at-law. 3. Punjab Letter to the President of the Education Commission. 4. Report on Education in the Central Provinces for 1881-82. 5. Report on the Sanitary Administration of British Burma for 1881. 6. Paper Consumers' Circular for July, 1882 (England). 7. A Catechism of the Geography of India by Charles R. Hardless. 8. Petition of the subjects of the Native State of Rajpipla on the misrule of the Raja. 9. Recent Articles from the Indian Press in favour of the Oriental Life Office. 10. Resolution of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the Working of the Land Registration Act in 1881-82. 11. Memorial from the inhabitants of the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan for a Railway Line in the Hooghly district. 12. Hindi vs. Urdu. By Lala Dwarka Dass, M.A., under the auspices of the Bhasa Procharini Sabha, Lahore. 13. Flowers of Fancy or poems in Bengali. By Kali Prosunno Banerjea. 14. Map of Lower Egypt, compiled in the office of the Surveyor-General of India. 15. Map of the Suez Canal in three parts. 16. Map of the Port of Alexandria. 17. Lucretia—a Poem in Bengali. By Kali Prosunno Banerjea. 18. Ramayana in Bengali prose, Balkanda. Edited by Kristo Gopal Bhukt. 19. Kavitabali, a Bengali poem by Ramnarian Augusti. 20. Civil Justice Report of B. Burma, for 1881.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 2nd August at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 3rd August at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Polariscopes and their uses.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 4th August at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Radiant Heat. Calorimetry.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 5th August at 3 P. M.
Subject: Compounds of Sulphur and Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1882.

EGYPT AND INDIA.

THE present crisis in Egypt it cannot be denied is due entirely to the action of England and France. The policy of the two European Powers has been to segregate Egypt as much from Turkey as possible, to establish a dominating influence for themselves in the country of the Pharoas, to monopolize the loaves and fishes of the State, and to repress the National Party, and the result has been a conflagration of the national mind. This subject is discussed in a very able article in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review* by its editor Mr. Morley. After giving a retrospect of the policy in Egypt Mr. Morley discusses the interests of the Great European Powers in that country. What are the interests of France in Egypt? Mr. Barthelemy St. Hilaire describes the foundation of French policy there in general terms as follows:—"France has in that country, as in all that part of the East, ancient traditions, which have created for her a prestige and an authority which she cannot allow to diminish. At the end of the last century our expedition, half scientific, half military, resuscitated Egypt, which, since that time, has not ceased to be the object of our solicitude and of that of Europe. It was a French officer who organized the Egyptian army under Mehemet Ali. In 1840, France ran the risk of a European war in order to maintain the rights of the Viceroy. Fifteen years later she undertook and completed in a few years the Suez Canal, which has opened a new route to the commerce of the universe; and the prodigious development of the traffic which already passes through it proves how useful was this work. Finally, France, on every part of Egyptian soil, has a very numerous colony, which has the right to count on the most effective protection from her." The same feeling is expressed every day just now in the *Republique Francaise*. "In this country," says the organ of M. Gambetta, "where for the native every European is a Frank, it is through us that the influence of Western civilisation has been exercised: it is the French who held the first rank in the European colony; they who discharge the principal functions of administration; they who have given the impulse to the revival of agricultural production; they who have opened the ways of communication; it is our administrators, our engineers, our bankers, our scholars even, who have in a great measure fashioned Egypt after the European pattern, who have given it a special physiognomy in the midst of the Mussulman world, who have prepared between that country and Europe an active interchange of products and ideas, who have procured for Marseilles one of the most useful outlets for the marvellous development of its prosperity." But sentimentality aside no one can ignore the just pride which France takes in the Suez Canal, and besides the number of French residents in Egypt, there is another consideration which can never be absent from the minds of French statesmen. This is the security of France's African possessions. The predominance of any Government in Egypt, which might be unfriendly to French policy in Algeria, would be as objectionable to France as the presence of Russia in Afghanstan would be objectionable to Great Britain. Mr. Morley justly remarks: "Turkey is the enemy of France. French statesmen may be excused for thinking that the exclusion of Turkish influence from Egypt is a very legitimate interest of their country. Unfortunately it is not Turkish influence only that France supposes herself to have reasons to dread. Any movement in Egypt national, popular, military, or whatever else it may be, so long as it is marked by hostility to Christians and to foreign invaders, is a menace to a Christian and foreign power camped on the southern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. Several hundred miles of desert, it is true, stretch between Egypt and Tunis. But we, who began to shiver for India five and thirty years ago, when Russia first began to feel her way across the pathless waste of the Kirghiz Steppe, ought to have no difficulty in understanding the sensibility of the French in Algeria. Then, again, the murder of the French and German Consuls at Salonica in the spring of 1876 is understood to have made a profound impression at the French Foreign Office. The impression remained, that out-break was still regarded there as a little spurt of fire, disclosing the presence of a furious volcano of Mussulman fanaticism. What is curious and deplorable is that with this apprehension present in their minds French statesmen should have been drawn into an exploit which has done more than anything else to stir up these smouldering fires and to aggravate the difficulties that confront us to-day. The French adventure in Tunis, as we ought never to let ourselves forget, was the close sequel on the appropriation of Cyprus by England, and was specially commended to France by Lord Salisbury. But whatever its cause, its effects were unspeakably mischievous both in Egypt and at Constantinople. It threw the Mussulman world in the Eastern Mediterranean into rage and consternation. To the Sultan it was a direct affront. In Egypt it was regarded as a menace and a presage." So much for France. The interests of the other European Pioneers are thus described by Mr. Morley:

1. Germany has two great sources of apprehension. Russia is one, and France is the other. The friendship of Turkey might be useful at a pinch in both directions. She might give Russia trouble in Armenia, and France trouble in Algeria. Prince Bismarck may well believe that in refraining from making himself disagreeable to a Power that may one day be able to do him a good turn, he is pursuing a quiet and useful policy.

2. There is Austria. Germany is, just now at any rate, anxious to be well with Austria, and Austria has reasons of her own for wishing to be good friends with the Porte. The Porte might stir up abundant annoyance in Bosnia, to say nothing of certain projected railways in the peninsula. On the other hand, if it were possible to suppose that designs on Servia should enter the heads of Austrian statesmen, they would not be sorry that England should have set them a precedent in Egypt.

3. Italy bears no love to the Western Powers. The French annexation of Tunis ("absorption" the wise it call) stung her to the quick, and she bears a deep grudge. With England she is almost as much irritated for refusing to join her in a protest against the high-handed violence of France. Italy therefore turns in the other direction—towards Germany and Austria. Germany and Austria are no enemies of the Porte, and therefore Italy is no enemy either.

4. Russia is for the time in a state of paralysis and at present will certainly join in no active enter,

prise against her ancient and tenacious enemy on the Bosphorus.

The situation, in short, is said to have been summed up in the saying of a diplomatist :—"There is no longer a Europe ; there is only Turkey."

Now, let us consider what England's interests are in Egypt. In the first place there is a considerable number of British residents and a considerable quantity of British capital in Egypt. Mr. Morley thus answers the question of their protection. "As a matter of future policy there are many strong reasons why British citizens should be told that if they choose to risk their lives or their property in unsettled countries, they do so at their own risk and peril. In May, 1878, the English Government did, no doubt, insist (at the request of France) that the coupons should be paid in full, though our own agent represented the harshness or the difficulty of it. But this shameful interference will not take place again, and is certainly not in question now." In the second place Lancashire depends for one branch of its industry on a sure supply of Egyptian cotton. Mr. Morley's answer is—"this is no reason at all why we should intervene by arms any more than we should have been justified in meddling between the North and the South because the civil war stopped American cotton and closed most of the mills in a great district. It is not the business of governments to bully foreign countries in order to keep fine yarns on their legs." In the third place the Canal is the gate to India, and the security of British rule in the East. Mr. Morley says :

This is undoubtedly a British interest, though not, as it seems to the present writer, on the ground very commonly assumed in colloquial discussions on the subject, namely, that the security of our rule in India depends upon this route. Suppose the case of a mutiny in India, and grant that the Canal saves rather less than three weeks in the voyage from England to Bombay. Most people will agree with Sir George Campbell when he says : "I should be very sorry indeed to suppose that we could not maintain ourselves there, even for a few months, against any force that could be sent against us, without aid from this country."

"These few days," as Mr. Gladstone said, "will hardly make the difference to us between life and death in the maintenance of our Indian Empire. Upon the whole," he adds, in words that have now become familiar, "it would not surprise me to learn that the authorities of the War Department, aware of all the difficulties of the case, have already discounted them by laying their account with a return to the old route of the Cape for times of war."

It is a disputed question whether, given four or twenty hours' time, and a company of sappers and miners in undisturbed possession of any portion of its sand-banks, an amount of damage might be inflicted which would render the Canal impassable for weeks or months.

It is disputed, too, whether the mischievous scuttling of a ship in the Canal might not cause as long delay to a troopship as would have sufficed for the voyage round the Cape. These are open questions ; but the mere possibility that the answers would be unfavourable is enough to warrant us in asking whether a route open to such contingencies of failure, at the moment when we need it, can be so valuable that, for the sake of it, we are required to undertake the costly and intricate responsibilities of permanent occupation or anything leading to occupation.

So much for England's interest in Egypt. And yet the British Parliament has resolved that India must bear the cost of the Indian contingent of troops to Egypt. Even admitting for argument's sake that India has interest in Egypt because it is the highway between England and India and should therefore bear a portion of the expenses of the new war, the question is why should India alone be made to pay? Why should not other British possessions be brought under contribution for the same purpose? Are not the British possessions in China, and Ceylon, and the Straits, equally interested, and why are they to be let off, and why should India alone be held to the bond? It may be said they are poor, but poor or rich the principle involved applies to all equally. If the minor Asiatic possessions of England cannot pay, she ought to pay for them, and in so far ought to relieve India of the charges of the Indian contingent.

IS IT A BLIND?

WE ARE informed that under instructions from Government the District Collectors have called upon the Mofussil Municipalities to distribute the money which has been saved by the remission of the Police contribution, and have indicated the objects to which the saving should be applied. Accordingly the saving we hear will be appropriated to increased grants to dispensaries, schools and roads hitherto maintained from the Road Cess or provincial fund in some of the Municipalities. In some places even a small margin is not left to meet the legitimate requirements of the Municipalities. Thus in the case of the Uttarpara Municipality while the saving of Police charges was Rs. 121*e*, the increased dispensary charge thrown upon it amounted to Rs. 1,800 per annum, or Rs. 600 in excess. As a matter of course the guardians of Uttarpara protested. Babu Joykissen Mookerjea submitted a protest, and the non-official Municipal Commissioners of the town, headed by Babu Bijoykissen Mookerjea, did the same. These protests have had only a partial and temporary effect as the following reply of Mr. Macaulay to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division will shew :

From COLMAN MACAULAY ESQ., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.—Financial Department.

To the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, Dated Darjeeling the 5th June 1882.

SIR.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 242 dated the 18th ultimo and its enclosures on the subejct of the Uttarpara Dispensary. It is represented that under the operation of the Government Resolution regarding the extension of Local Self-Government the charge thrown upon the Municipality by the withdrawal of Government aid from the Dispensary is Rs. 1800 a year, the amount of the salary of the Assistant Surgeon attached to that institution at the rate of Rs. 150 a month, while the police charges from which it has been relieved amounted to only Rs. 1,216 a year. The effect of the change will, herefore, be to throw on the Municipality additional charges amounting to nearly Rs. 600. Under the circumstances you recommend that a grant of Rs. 600 a year be given by Government to enable the Municipality to keep up the Dispensary on its present scale.

2. In reply I am directed to say that the Leutenant Governor is unwilling to disturb the existing state of affairs at the Uttarpara Dispensary with which Sir Ashley Eden did not desire to interfere. Until, therefore, the present Assistant Surgeon is promoted or retires from the service Government will pay the difference between his salary and the amount of the police charges. As soon as the present incumbent vacates the post an Assistant Surgeon of the 3rd class will be appointed to succeed him and it will be recognized that Government is not bound to provide the services of an officer of a higher grade.

I have &c. &c.
(Sd.) COLMAN MACAULAY.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Is the remission of the Police charges of Municipal towns a blind? Is it intended merely to throw dust into the eyes of the people? The Government has been receiving no end of *kudos* for the liberality it has shewn by remitting the Municipal Police charges, but after all that measure seems to be only a shuffling of cards. What the Government will pay with one hand, it will save with another. The result will be the same to the Municipalities with this difference that whereas the Police charges were a constant quantity, the charges for dispensaries, schools and roads will be variable, and will gradually encroach upon the municipal funds. In the case of Uttarpara it will be seen that if the dispensary is to be maintained in its present efficiency, it must pay Rs. 600 extra to secure the services of an Assistant Surgeon of good standing. When the Resolution on the remission of Police charges first appeared, we were under an impression that the funds thus set free will be available for the primary requirements of the Municipalities—*viz.*, drainage, conservancy and water supply. But the action of the Government shews that it is a *ruse*—a blind. There is much lip-liberality, but practically it amounts to *nil*.

There are two serious objections to the course of action adopted by Government. In the first place it is not right to anticipate the action of the Committees, which will be formed under the Self-Government Resolution. It ought to have been left to the discretion of the new Committees to appropriate the money in the best way they might think fit. In the second place we have always complained that the Mofussil Municipalities have not enough money to spend upon their primary requirements, that is to say, conservancy, drainage, water supply, and roads, and the amount set free by the remission of the Police contribution ought to have been applied to these objects. At present the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer is the chairman of the Municipality, and when these officers receive orders from Government they cannot be expected to resist them. As for the non-official members, the Government has in its Resolutions on Self-Government practically acknowledged that they are nowhere. But when the new Committees, though elected by the rate-payers, will come into existence, they will find themselves tied hand and foot. They must meet the obligations contracted by their predecessors. On the other hand if they wish to make improvements, they must find money for the same. And as the Government is crippling their resources, they must have recourse to new taxation. So the pleasure of self-government means the luxury of paying new taxes! In the interest of the masses we must protest against this blind, this snare, this delusion.

A BATCH OF RESOLUTIONS.

THE supplement to the last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains a batch of interesting Resolutions, which we notice *seriatim* :

The Alipore Reformatory School—This institution, which was established by Sir Richard Temple, seems to be under excellent management. It is under the supervision of a Board composed of both European and Native gentlemen. Since the present Superintendent, Mr. Krishner took over charge, there have been great improvements in the management of it, and discipline is now enforced without recourse to severe or frequent punishment. The better conduct of the boys has naturally affected the amount earned by them under the mark system, the result being that the total amount of pecuniary rewards obtained by the boys has increased from Rs. 63-11 in 1880 to Rs. 89-8 during the past year. The most interesting feature in the training of these boys is that they are taught practical arts. The trades at present taught to them are those of a book-binder, tinsmith, blacksmith, carpenter, and cane-worker. The effect of the training on boys who have been released is stated to have been very benefical ; the half-yearly reports received from District Magistrates show that "the 16 boys reported on are doing well, and bear a good character amongst their neighbours." We can bear personal testimony to the excellent management of the institution.

Charitable Dispensaries—We could never persuade ourselves to accept the policy of the late Lieutenant-Governor respecting the administration of charitable dispensaries. It was an arbitrary, narrow-minded and churlish policy. In the name of economy it sought to deny medical relief to the sick-poor. The rigorous, miscalled vigorous, policy of Government has resulted in the withdrawal of Government aid from 64 Mofussil dispensaries! We are sorry to observe that Mr. Rivers Thompson has endorsed the unfortunate policy of his predecessor. In the Resolution before us His Honor is pleased to say, "the work of reorganization, which was begun in 1878 and continued in 1879 and 1880, has been vigorously pushed forward in 1881 ; and it is satisfactory to find from the present report that material progress has now been made. Searching enquiries have been instituted into the financial condition and public usefulness of every medical institution in the mofussil, with the result of establishing that, while many were perfectly able to stand alone without Government aid on the other hand many were useless as public charities, regarded with indifference by the people, and existing solely by means of grants from the State. It is manifest that neither of these classes could have any valid claim upon the public purse, and the enforcement of this principle has carried with its own demonstration. Where a dispensary had firmly taken root, and had become widely used and appreciated by the public, the subscribers readily came forward on the withdrawal of Government aid, and undertook the management and maintenance of the institution ; but where, as was too often the case, the results of the investigation indi-

cated that, while the cost to Government was heavy, the benefit to the public was inconsiderable, and the chief gainers were the medical officer in charge and a few well-to-do supporters, the stoppage of the Government grant was generally followed by the withdrawal of private suscriptions and the collapse and closure of the dispensary." But may we ask, why was the Government aid withdrawn from those dispensaries which were useful, and which the subscribers steadily supported. It is admitted that out of 64 dispensaries, from which Government aid was withdrawn no less than 48 are now maintained by the subscribers at their own expense; surely this fact shews that the Government has withdrawn its aid from these institutions without good or valid reasons. If the Government aid had been continued, these dispensaries could have been maintained in higher efficiency. It was Sir Cecil Beadon, who by his liberal rules stimulated private benevolence in the establishment of dispensaries. The effect of these rules was that the number of Charitable Dispensaries increased from 57 in 1860 to 135 in 1867. In 1872 the rules were again revised by Sir George Campbell and made stringent; but the impetus given in 1864 did not stop. In 1873 the number of Charitable Dispensaries was 198, in 1879 it was 255. But now the total number has been reduced to 150, 81 being independent of Government aid. Such has been the practical result of the rigorous policy of Government!

Dr. Payne in recommending the retrenchment has proceeded on the assumption that many of the dispensaries are not wanted because they are not well attended. But he has failed to assign the true reason, which is that the dispensaries are so badly supplied with medicines that patients do not care to go to them. These dispensaries are now to all intents and purposes mere show-rooms.

The receipts and disbursements of the charitable dispensaries during the past year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From Government	Rs.	1,06 384	6 0
From Local funds	...	45,695	3 6
From Municipal funds	...	50,684	1 6
Interest on investments	...	33,430	15 1
Sale of securities and withdrawal of deposits ...		17,942	7 0
Subscriptions from Europeans ...	...	20,022	0 3
Ditto from Natives ...	...	1,27,786	14 6
Total	...	4,01,945	15 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Establishment	Rs.	2,40,543	14 2
Bazar medicines	...	9,956	13 7
Europe ditto	...	36,114	15 2
Diet...	...	29,104	10 2
Miscellaneous	...	27,742	1 6
Buildings and repairs	...	30,821	3 1
Total	...	3,74,283	9 8

The Government grant was thus made up:

Salaries	Rs.	87,477	0 4
Registers and forms	...	2,400	12 11
European medicines	...	272	14 5
Diet of police cases	...	1,163	11 6
Sale of medicines	...	31	0 0
Special allowances	...	15,038	14 10
Total	...	1,06,384	6 0

In 1880 the charge to Government on account of salaries amounted to Rs. 1,02,363. The large reduction is due to the great number of dispensaries, which were brought into Class I during the year, that is to say, which received no aid from Government. For European medicines the charge in 1881 was only Rs. 272, against Rs. 9,534, in 1880 and Rs. 50,136 in 1879. It will be thus seen that the Government has seriously impaired the efficiency of dispensaries by cutting off the supplies of European medicines. Mr. Rivers Thompson we are glad to observe has stopped further reductions. His Honor says: "Of the 231 dispensaries now open, there is reason to suspect that many are now in receipt of Government aid, to which they are not legitimately entited. Many of these, however, will be made over to local management under the scheme of local self-government, and it is hoped that a more direct interest in efficiency and more complete financial responsibility on the part of the managers will lead to the weeding out of those institutious which are not really required for the purposes of medical charity. In view of this impending change, closure has been less widely resorted to during the past year than would otherwise have been the case." So far so good. But the policy of starving medical charities, when the expenditure amounted to only one a lakh of rupees and three quarters unde the old system, is unsound to the core. r

New Jail Rules.—A new code of jail rules has been passed. It has been prepared with great care by a Committee consisting of Mr. Horace Cockerell, Dr. Lethbridge and Mr. Blyth. The working of most of the rules we are told has been tested by experience, and they embody a procedure which has been actually in force for about the last four years. The Lieutenant-Governor recognises the care and accuracy with which this large compilation has been brought to a satisfactory completion.

Registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces.—The Lieutenant-Governor has passed his orders on the report of the Committee on Mahomedan marriages and divorces. The Committee were not unanimous in their recommendations submitted to Government, but th proposals adopted by the majority of the Come mittee were—

(a) that registration should, as at present, be voluntary;
(b) that a Kazi-ul-Kazaat, or head Kazi, for the province, should be appointed in Calcutta;
(c) that Kazis should be appointed throughout Bengal to perform the functions of Registrars of Mahomedan marriages;
(d) that Naib Kazis should be appointed by the Kazis, the appointments being subject to the approval of the District Registrar and the sanction of the Kazi-ul-Kazaat; and
(e) that the responsibility for registration of marriages should not, as at present, rest on the contracting parties, but that the official in whose presence the marriage is celebrated should be looked to direct y for the necessary registration.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not seem to be in favour of compulsory legislation. The Resolution says, "whatever may be the defects of the present permissive system, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the time has not yet come for any obligatory measures in the direction indicated. There are, as the correspondence now before Government shows, admitted difficulties in the way of enforcing any system of penalties for failure to register; and as long as a large and influential section of the Mahomedan community resist compulsory registration on religious grounds, it would, in the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment, be wrong and impolitic to attempt to enforce it." As regards the appointment of Kazis the Lieutenant-Governor remarks:

It is desirable that the selection of fit persons to fill the office of Kazis in every district should rest primarily with the Magistrate of the district, who is also District Registrar. The qualifications to be required for each candidate, and the extent of the jurisdiction within which each officer should exercise his function, are questions requiring the close consideration of the local authorities. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that, as suggested by several of those consulted, the supervision of the Kazis and of the general working of the Act, may with advantage be vested in a mixed Committee sitting at Calcutta, of which the Inspector-General of Registration should be President, and of which the majority should be composed of Mahomedan gentlemen of education and position. Orders for the appointment of the Committee and the rules for their guidance will be issued hereafter.

The rules of procedure will now be revised by a Committee. In conclusion the Li eutenant-Governor remarks:

There are many difficulties in the way of Government in dealing with social questions which affect the habits, customs and religious observances of a large section of the native community in this province. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the endeavour which is now to be made of rendering Registration of these ceremonies more easy by the appointment of Kazis, and the simplification of the procedure attending registration, may result in securing a permanent formal record of Mahomedan Marriages, and thereby a removal of those evils which now tend to great immorality and much domestic misery among the lower classes of the Mahomedan population.

We entirely concur.

Reorganization of the Subordinate Executive Service.—The long-looked-for Resolution of Government on this subject has been at last published. The following statement gives the gist of the orders of Government:

EXISTING ESTABLISHMENT.

5	Deputy Collectors on	Rs.	800 each.
11	Ditto	...	700 ,,
20	Ditto	...	600 ,,
34	Ditto	...	500 ,,
51	Ditto	...	400 ,,
56	Ditto	...	300 ,,
50	Ditto	...	200 ,,
5 Offg.	Ditto	...	150 ,,
232			

ESTABLISHMENT NOW SANCTIONED.

7	Deputy Collectors on ...	Rs.	800 each.
9	Ditto	...	700 ,,
19	Ditto	...	600 ,,
39	Ditto	...	500 ,,
63	Ditto	...	400 ,,
58	Ditto	...	300 ,,
37	Ditto	...	250 ,,
232			

Two appointments have been added to the 1st grade, a corresponding reduction being made in the strength of the 2nd grade. The number of appointments in the 3rd grade has been reduced by one, while to the 4th grade five additional Deputy Collectorships have been added. The appointments in the 5th grade have been increased by twelve, and those in the 6th grade by two, while the number in the 7th grade has been reduced by thirteen. At present an officer is considered as on probation until he has passed fully by both the prescribed departmental examinations. On passing these examinations he becomes eligible for confirmation in the Subordinate Executive Service, but until confirmed he cannot draw a higher salary than Rs. 150 a month. Under the new scheme a Probationary or Officiating Deputy Collector will draw a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, and on passing the departmental examination by the lower standard he will be confirmed in the lowest grade on Rs. 250 as it comes to his turn.

The following scale has been sanctioned for the establishment of Sub-Deputy Collectors:

EXISTING ESTABLISHMENT.

36	Sub-Deputy Collectors on	Rs.	150 each.
37	Ditto ditto	...	100 ,,
1	Tehsildar	...	200 ,,
1	Ditto	...	150 ,,
1	Ditto	...	125 ,,
1	Ditto	..	100 ,,
77			

ESTABLISHMENT NOW SANCTIONED.

16	Sub-Deputy Collectors on	Rs.	200 each.
23	Ditto ditto	...	175 ,,
26	Ditto ditto	...	150 ,,
12	Ditto ditto	...	100 ,,
77			

Under the new scheme fifteen officers will receive promotion to the new 1st grade on Rs. 200, the sixteenth appointment being filled by the Tehsildar of Banki; twenty-three officers will be promoted to the new 2nd grade on Rs. 175; and twenty-six officers to the new 3rd grade on Rs. 150.

Of course half a loaf is better than no loaf; on this principle the Subordinate Executive Service may be reconciled with this measure, but it does not at all satisfy the high hopes which Major Baring's Budget speech had raised in its breast. It should be remembered that Major Baring had originally proposed to better the position and prospects of the Subordinate Executive Service, but Mr. Reynolds in the Council and we and others in the press urged the claims of the Subordinate Judicial Service. Major Baring admitted the justice of this advocacy and sanctioned Rs. 70,000, but Sir Ashley Eden took a more comprehensive view, and his scheme of the reorganization of the Subordinate Judicial Service involved a charge of Rs. 103,000 per annum, which was duly sanctioned by the Government of India. We hailed this reform as an act of justice to the Subordinate Judicial Service. But similar justice ought to have been done to the Subordinate Executive Service, whose grievances first attracted the attention and sympathy of the Finance Minister. The following comparative statement shews the comparative justice done to the two services:

JUDICIAL.			EXECUTIVE.		
Class.			Class.		
I.	7 on Rs. 1,000 each.		I.	7 on Rs. 800 each.	
II.	15 ,, 800 ,,		II.	9 ,, 700 ,,	
III.	26 ,, 600 ,,		III.	19 ,, 600 ,,	
IV.	75 ,, 400 ,,		IV.	39 ,, 500 ,,	
V.	70 ,, 300 ,,		V.	63 ,, 400 ,,	
VI.	65 ,, 250 ,,		VI.	58 ,, 300 ,,	
VII.	25 ,, 200 ,,		VII.	37 ,, 250 ,,	

It will be seen from the above that but scanty justice has been done to the Subordinate Executive Service. Then there are about 60 Officiating Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates. They are not included in the statement published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. It is simply stated that they will now draw Rs. 200 per month, but on passing the

departmental examination by the lower standard each "will be confirmed in the lowest grade on Rs. 250 as it comes to his turn." This means that promotion will be given as vacancies will occur. Such we believe was not the proposal of Sir Ashley Eden. He had proposed that a Deputy Magistrate should draw Rs. 250 immediately on passing the first examination. But the modification will work mischievously and unjustly in various ways. Suppose A and B are Officiating Deputy Magistrates, A is senior, B is junior, B passes the examination first, but as there is no vacancy then, he gets no promotion, A passes the examination six months after, but then there is a vacancy. A, though last in the examination, gets promotion first, because "it comes to his turn." Surely this would not be fair or just. Again, the Leave Rules make a wide difference between officiating and permanent incumbents. Even if promotion could not be given in the absence of vacancy, it would be something if a Deputy could be confirmed on passing the first examination. He would then be entitled to higher leave allowances. We are afraid Mr. Thompson has not had his attention drawn to these points in the scheme sanctioned by him. Is there no hope of a revision or reconsideration? The total amount of increase of salaries sanctioned is Rs. 88,500 per annum, that is to say Rs. 59,400 on Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates and Rs. 29,100 for Sub-Deputies and Tehsildars, whereas the aggregate sanctioned for the Subordinate Judical Service is Rs. 103,000. We believe there is a saving of Rs. 25,000 in the amount sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of the Subordinate Executive Service. Why not utilize this amount and give the benefit of it to the juniors in the service, in whose special behalf the move was made by the Finance Minister?

REVISION OF SETTLEMENT IN KHOORDA.

UPWARDS of two thousand ryots of the Government Estate of Khoorda in the Pooree District have submitted a petition to the Government of Bengal containing complaints against the settlement operations now in progress in that Estate. It appears that the boon which, in view of the disastrous character of the famine of 1865-66, was conferred on the people of Orissa by Act X of 1867 (B.C.) was not extended to the khas mehal ryots of Killah Khoorda. That Act, it will be remembered, renewed the then expiring settlement in Orissa for a period of thirty years; but for reasons best known to the Government this consideration has not been shown to the ryots of Khoorda. On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue the Lieutenant-Governor directed in 1872 that the terms of the then expiring settlement should remain in force till the end of 1880. We are at a loss to understand why the ryots of Khoorda should be deprived of the benefit of the full term of 30 years, which was granted in other parts of Orissa. The petitioners, therefore, pray that the Lieutenant-Governor may be pleased to postpone the settlement operations now in progress in Killah Khoorda till the year 1887, when the settlement of the other parts of the province will expire. This prayer is a most reasonable one, and we have no doubt it will receive Mr. Rivers Thompson's favourable consideration.

The petitioners, in the next place, urge several weighty objections against the Report which has been submitted by the settlement officer of Khoorda. They take exception to the proposed assessment orchards. They point out that the fruit tree assessment made by Mr. Wilkinson was disallowed by Government for the benefit of the ryots. "It is painful to understand," say the petitioners, "that the boon thus conferred as a matter of grace or charity should now be withdrawn. Even the native landlords do not reclaim any right which they may have abandoned on charitable grounds and your petitioners attributed to their ill-luck only to see that a Government like the British has thus sanctioned to deprive its subjects of a free gift made so long ago." Then, as regards the assessment of rent-free homestead lands of some classes of the people, the petitioners state that the privilege has been enjoyed by these classes from time immemorial since the days of the old Rajas of Khoorda, and that the question of assessing rent-fee homestead lands was not raised during any of the previous settlements. Again, the petitioners deprecate the assessment of the Jageer lands of the Dulbeheras and the Dulais. They allege that the Jageer lands now possessed by these classes of people are a part of the lands that were granted to them by the old Rajas of Khoorda. Portions of the lands so granted were resumed during the settlement conducted by Major Fletcher on the understanding that what was left in the possession of the Jageerdars should not be subjected to assessment at any future period. The petitioners further state that a quit-rent was once levied on these Jageer lands, but it was subsequently remitted, and they have ample evidence to establish the truth of their allegations. The original sanads granted by the Rajas of Khoorda can, in many cases, be produced. If so, the matter ought to be enquired into. The proposal to assess rent-free homestead lands, orchards, and Jageer lands, which have hitherto been enjoyed without payment of rent, has naturally created a feeling of discontent among the ryots of Khoorda; and it behoves the Government to make an enquiry into their allegations. If these classes of land have actually been enjoyed rent-free since Orissa came under British rule, very strong reasons will have to be adduced to justify their assessment under the settlement now in progress.

The Khoorda Estate goes by the name of "ekfussul mulk," that is to say, the country where one single crop—the paddy—is grown, a biga of land in Khoorda is estimated to yield a *Bharan* of paddy. The present rent, 8½ annas per biga, was fixed when the value of a *Bharan* of paddy was Rs. 3. The rent thus represented a sixth part of the money value of the gross produce. But it is now proposed to raise the rent to Re. 1-0-10½ per biga, or, in other words, to double the existing rate of rent. But the question is, has the value of produce increased in the same proportion? In the celebrated case of Thakurani Dasi the Full Bench of the High Court consisting of 15 Judges laid down the principle that the new rent should bear to the increased rent the same proportion that the former value of the produce of the soil bears to its present value. Now the present value of a *Bharan* of paddy—the estimated produce of a biga of land—is given by the settlement officer himself at Rs. 4. Such being the case, the proposed rent of one rupee per biga would represent the money value of one-fourth of the gross produce, and not of one-sixth as was formerly the case. As a matter of fact, the government has taken the money value of a fourth part of the average gross produce as the basis of rent. The Commissioner of Orissa has directed the Settlement officer to ask the ryots to state if they think that one-fourth of the produce taken as rent would really press hard upon them. We have no hesitation in saying that this would be a harsh measure. We have shown above that the present rent represents the money value of a sixth part of the gross produce, and the same proportion should in our opinion be maintained at the revised settlement. True, the new Rent Bill for Bengal fixes the share of the landlord at one-fourth of the gross produce, but it must not be forgotten that that is the maximum limit which the law proposes to fix. The doubling of the rent now paid by the ryots of Khoordah coupled with the assessment of homestead, orchard and Jageerlands, which they have since the commencement of British rule enjoyed rent-free, would be a very harsh measure, and we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that Mr. Rivers Thompson would sanction it. The State landlord should set an example to the private landlord, by showing consideration to the ryots. We think a full enquiry should be made into the complaints contained in the petition of the ryots of Khurda. Mr. H. L. Dampier proceeded to Orissa to make enquiries regarding the settlement operations now in progress in Khoorda; but unfortunately he did not visit Khoorda and make an investigation on the spot. The petitioners are not opposed to any increase in the rents they now pay; all that they ask for is that a fair and equitable enhancement of their rent may be made, so that they may not be utterly ruined.

HINDU LAW ON MARRIAGE.

SUCH is the title of an interesting little pamphlet by Mr. R. Raghoonatha Row of Madras who, it will be remembered, was for some time Dewan of Indore. The writer made an enquiry into the rules of marriage ordained by the Hindu Sastras, the results of which are embodied in the pamphlet before us. The opinions expressed by Mr. Roghoonatha Row are, in every case, supported by texts and authorities, and may, therefore, be accepted as correct. He shows at the outset that, according to the Hindu Law, marriage is optional, and that, as a matter of fact, the Hindu religion holds the unmarried in greater reverence than the married. No texts ordaining marriage make it obligatory on a man to enter the married state. On the contrary, he is allowed the fullest choice to determine whether he should marry or not. The only kind of marriage now in vogue is *Brahma* which, as defined by Menu, is "the gift of a daughter clothed only with a single robe to a learned in the Vedas, whom her father voluntarily invites and respectfully receives."

The Hindu Law requires that at the time of marraige the bridegroom and bride must have come of age. The bride should be not less than 11 years old and the bridegroom not less than 16 years old at the time of their union. It is, however laid down that a girl should be married before she actually attains puberty. The ceremonies constituting marriage are (1) gift of her guardian; (2) acceptance by the bridegroom. The acceptance by the bridegroom is completed with the supt ceremony called suptapady. According to the Hindu Law a bride can be given away only once; but there are some exceptions to this rule. Menu prescribes that a husband shall provide for his wife during his absence abroad and that in cases in which the husband has not done so, the wife shall remain chaste during his absence. But the great law-giver limits the period during which the wife should behave thus. One of his commentators—Sri Nandana, says that after the prescribed period, the wife may marry a second husband. Narada lays down that a female though once married, is entitled to marry again, as if she were unmarried provided she is a virgin. He further says: "There are five cases in which a woman may take another husband; her husband having perished or died naturally or gone abroad, or if he be impotent, or have lost his caste." Mr. J. D. Mayne, in his able work on Hindu Law thus discusses the question of the re-marriage of women:—"The prohibition against second marriages of women either after divorce, or upon widowhood, has no foundation either in early Hindu Law or custom." Passages of the Vedas quoted by Dr. Mayne sanction the remarriage of widows. And the second marriage of women who have left their husbands for justifiable cause or who have been deserted by them, or whose husbands are dead, is expressly sanctioned by the early writers. The authority of Menu is strongly on the other side, but I think it is plain that this is one of the many instances in which the existing text has suffered from interpolations and omissions. Menu declares that a man may only marry a virgin and that a widow may not marry again. The only exception which he appears to allow is in the case of a girl, whose husband has died before consummation who may be married again to the brother of the deceased bridegroom. On the other hand two other texts appear to recognise and sanction the second marriage, either of a widow or of a wife forsaken by her husband. The contradiction appears to arise from the deliberate omission of part of the original text in an earlier portion of the same chapter, Act IX., 76. A wife whose husband resides abroad, is directed to wait for him eight, six or three years according to the reason for his original absence. Nothing is said as to what is to happen at the end of the time. Kulluka Bhatta inserts a gloss:—'after these terms have expired, she must follow

him.' Now, if we look to the corresponding part of Narada, who had an earlier text of Menu before him, we find that he lays down that there are five cases in which a woman may take another husband, her first husband having perished, or died naturally, or gone abroad, or if he be impotent or have lost his caste." Mr. Roghoonatha Row considers that Mr. Mayne's inference that interpolations have been made in the text of Menu is very probable. He quotes numerous texts and authorities to show that the Vedas, the Smrits as well as the Purans do allow and sanction the re-marriage of women and he also summarises the views of the Rishis on the subject.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE GIVE in another column the news from Egypt. The estrangement between the Khedive and the National party it will be seen is progressing. Arabi Bey has been proclaimed a rebel by His Highness the Khedive. But Arabi seems to be undaunted. He has proclaimed a *Jehad* and mustered 50,000 soldiers. The question is how far is he supported by the Sultan of Turkey. If he has the Sultan's confidence, he may well defy the Khedive. In the meantime war preparations are going on in England, Turkey and Egypt. The prospects of Anglo-French alliance are not looking up. The French Chamber has refused the war-grant. Italy has not responded to England's invitation for co-operation in the war. England is gradually becoming isolated in Europe on the Egyptian question. But the news received by the Government of India that the Sultan has consented to make an armed intervention in Egypt is assuring. We do not know how far we can rely upon the intelligence that Arabi Bey is willing to submit and go to a monastery, provided he be allowed to retain his present pay and rank.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office :

The Sultan has accepted the invitation of the powers to send Turkish troops to co-operate in the restoration of order in Egypt. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal with the full concurrence of the Nawab Consort has offered the services of a contingent of her troops and a pecuniary contribution in aid of such measures as Her Majesty's Government may find necessary for the suppression of the anarchy and disorder now prevailing in Egypt. Her Highness's offer has been acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy with cordial thanks, but Her Highness has been informed that there is no present opportunity of making use of the services of Her Highness' troops.

The Begum of Bhopal has vindicated the loyalty of the Mahomedan community of India by her loyal and well-conceived offer.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains the following programme of the tour of the Lieut-Governor :

The 22nd July 1882.—The following Programme of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's approaching tour is published for general information.—

August	2nd ...	Leave Calcutta.
,,	2nd ...	Leave Canning.
,,	4th ...	Khoolna.
,,	5th ...	Perozepore.
,,	6th ...	Arrive at Burrisal.
,,	7th .. }	Remain at Burrisal.
,,	8th .. }	
,,	9th ...	Leave Burrisal.
,,	10th ..	Arrive at Dacca.
,,	11th ... }	
,,	12th ... }	Remain at Dacca.
,,	13th .. }	
,,	14th ...	Leave Dacca arrive at Mymensingh.
,,	15th .. }	
,,	16th ... }	
,,	17th ... }	Mymensing and Jamalpore
,,	18th ... }	
,,	19th ... }	
,,	20th ... }	
,,	21st ..	Leave Mymensingh.
,,	23rd ..	Serajegunge.
,,	24th ...	Atteah.
,,	25th ... }	Fureedpore.
,,	26th ... }	
,,	27th ...	Leave Furreedpore.
,,	28th ...	Arrive at Pubna.
,,	29th ..	Leave Pubna.
,,	30th ...	Arrive at Rampore Beauleah.
,,	31st ...	Remain at Beauleah.
September	1st ..	Leave Rampore Beauleah.
,,	2nd ..	Reach Berhampore.
,,	3rd .. }	Remain at Berhampore.
,,	4th ... }	
,,	5th ...	Leave Berhampore.
,,	5th ...	Reach Kishnaghur.
,,	6th .. }	Remain at Kishnagur.
,,	7th ... }	
,,	9th ..	Arrive at Sara.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

His Honor leaves Calcutta by the South-Eastern Railway on Wednesday next at 9 30 A.M.

SO THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT has revived the seat of Public Works Minister in the Indian Cabinet, which was abolished by the Conservative Government, and has appointed Mr. T. C. Hope, the Financial Secretary, to that high office. We admit that there are at present so many projects of Railway and Canal communication before the Government of India that a responsible minister of Public Works has become necessary, and the appointment of Mr. Hope is a guarantee that the work will be done well and carefully. It is true that he is not a professional man, but we want a man of common sense to guide the not unfrequently wayward zeal of men of science.

WE HAVE received the following melancholy message from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Ex Gækwar Mulhar Rao died to-day (26th July) at Madras, a month ago he was found to be suffering from dysentery and notwithstanding the most careful medical attendance he gradually sank. For some days his case has been almost hopeless as he was extremely weak and able to take little nourishment. His daughter joined at Madras shortly before his death.

Thus has passed away one of the most prominent native chiefs of India. Nursed on the lap of luxury he was ill-fitted for the hard work of the practical administration of the public affairs of a country, and he allowed abuse and oppression to run riot in his State. At last the Paramount Power was constrained to intervene, ostensibly to try him by his peers on a foul charge preferred against him by the Political Resident, but really to arraign him at the bar of public opinion for mis-government. He was found not guilty on the first charge, but the second was self-evident. He was consequently deposed, and a Regency was established for the conduct of the affairs of his State. An heir to the *guddi* was adopted by his wife, and that heir has been duly installed on the throne and the pledge of the British Government has been redeemed. And now the ex-Gaikwar has quitted the scene of his sublunary life. He had a mighty fall, but he bore his misfortune with patience, fortitude and resignation.

LAST TUESDAY there was a Conference of district officers of the Burdwan Division at Belvedere on the subject of local self-government. All the District Magistrates were present, and they seemed to be willing to give a fair trial to the scheme of local self-government, but they were of opinion that in the first place there was a paucity of good men and true, able and willing to do hard detailed executive work, and that in the second place where there might be such men they did not generally possess sufficient leisure to attend to public business. The result would be that either the interests of the public would seriously suffer or a paid agency must be employed for the work, giving the representatives of the people the liberty to enjoy the pleasure of doing self-government vicariously. Some of the District Officers were strongly opposed to the sub-division being made the unit. They were of opinion that as a paid agency must be had recourse to for the performance of the duties, which now devolved upon the sub-divisional officer, the Local Boards split into small bodies will not have sufficient money for that agency. On the contrary the establishment charges alone will absorb a large portion of the resources of the Local Boards. Even if a rate be imposed its proceeds will be eaten up by the local and central establishments. They are quite willing that the chairman should be a non-official gentleman, but a non-official chairman they hold will not do the executive work. They, therefore, recommed that there should be one Local Board for the district. On this point it will be seen they are quite at variance with the Government of India and the Local Government.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR will during his tour hold Conference for some districts on the subject of local self-government. On the 8th instant His Honor will hold a Conference at Dacca for the Dacca Division. Similarly when His Honor will come to Krishnaghur he will consider the case of Nuddea. At Rampore Beaulea His Honor will hold a Conference for the Rajshye Division. Not a small portion of His Honor's time during the tour will be devoted to enquiries addressed to all classes of persons as to the best means of carrying out the proposed scheme of local self-government. He will be of course assisted in this matter by his right-hand man, Mr. Colman Macaulay.

WE BELIEVE the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to try the elective system in some of the first class municipalities without waiting for a petition from one-third of the rate-payers of those Municipalities. The towns selected are probably—the Suburbs, Howrah, Hooghly, Serampore, Burdwan, Krishnaghur, Ranaghat, Dacca, and Rampore Baulea. These Municipalities will be allowed to elect their own Chairman, provided they be in a position to employ a suitable and efficient agency for the performance of the executive work. In the same manner His Honor will be glad to give a trial to the elective principle for the constitution of Local Boards in some parts of the advanced districts. For instance in the district of 24-Pergunnahs the experiment will probably be confined to the head-quarters sub-division and the Baraset sub-division ; in the district of Hooghly to the head-quarters sub-division and the sub-divisions of Serampore ; in the district of Nuddea it will probably be extended to all the sub-divisions, and in the district of Dacca ditto. ditto. The machinery will be thus set a-going in a few districts ; it will be gradually extended to other districts as they will come forward and claim the privilege of self-government.

IT IS but fair to mention that all officers do not look with distrust upon the experiment of local self-government. Mr. Westmacott, the Magistrate of Dacca, is said to be a bright example among them. He has evidently changed, or rather we should say, if what we have heard be true, he has sobered down from a hot-headed autocrat into a cool, moderate, and enlightened administrator. He had, as the reader might recollect, a very bad reputation for *zubberdustism* ; we are assured by high authority that he is no longer the *zubberdust* he was before. Fancy a man holding his neighbour by the throat and at the same time taking no end of pains to keep him clean by washing his body, brushing his hair, and clothing him in a decent dress. Mr. Westmacott does not like this picture. He would give the people liberty to keep themselves clean, and arm them with full powers to find the wherewithal for the same. He has faith in the good old saying—confidence begets confidence, if our Government should repose confidence in the people, he is satisfied that the people will repose confidence in the Government and also in themselves. We wish all Magistrates would view the question of local self-government in the same liberal spirit.

WITH reference to the proposed local Government Cess it has been pointed out to us that local rating is a power inherent in Local Government Boards in the United Kingdom, that it is not contemplated here to make it general, that it will be left to the Local Boards to select particular localities for local rating for local purposes, and that this power will be never exercised by Government. Of course this special character of the Local Government Cess has not been explained in the circular of the Bengal Government, but it will not take away its objectionable character as an impost Local rates are already being levied in the shape of the road cess and the public works cess, (the provincial character of the latter ought to be extinguished) and if the license tax should be added as proposed by the Government of India, there would be no lack of funds. We do not like the idea of taxing the dumb millions in the name of self-government, though a few hundreds of our countrymen may enjoy the pleasure of imposing and levying the rate.

OUR MORNING CONTEMPORARIES have received the following telegram from Dacca:

Dacca, July 24th 21h.—A MONSTER meeting of the inhabitants and Residents of Dacca convened by the managing commitee of the Peoples' Association was held at the Patuatuli Theatre at 6 P. M. today.

Representatives of all classes of the community and several European gentlemen of note were present. Not less than 20,000 people must have attended. The large hall of the theatre as well as the extensive compound where also platforms were erected and speeches delivered, were crowded almost to suffocation. The streets along Islampore, Patuatuli and other quarters about the place of meeting were also crowded, most of the shops being closed.

Resolutions were passed thanking Lord Ripon, adopting an address and appointing a select committee to draw up a scheme on the basis of the elective system and the appointment of Chairman of Local and Municipal boards by the members themselves. Baboo Brojendra Coomar Roy Chowdry, Zemindar, President of the Peoples' Association was in the chair.

We congratulate Dacca on this grand demonstration. This single act is a proof positive that Dacca is ripe for local self-government. We hope the capital of East Bengal will be made one of the first centres for experiment.

WE OBSERVE that the inhabitants of Bali have come forward to claim local self-government in the strict sense of the phrase. They held a public meeting on the 23rd instant, at which, while voting an address of thanks to the Viceroy, they resolved to petition the Lieutenant-Governor for the dissociation of Bali from the Municipality of Howrah. The petitioners state:

That your petitioners are inhabitants of the town of Bali, situated between five and six miles to the north of Howrah and forming divisions A and B of the Howrah Municipality. It is bounded on the north by the Bali khal (separating it from Uttarpara), on the east by the river Hugli, on the south by Beloor, and on the west by the East India Railway line. Its length is about a mile and a half and its greatest breadth about a mile. Its population is estimated at about 8000, and its collection of Municipal taxes &c amounts to between five and six thousand rupees annually.

That in the administration of the municipal affairs of this town the people of the town itself have hitherto had no voice, except that one or two gentlemen from it have been appointed Municipal Commissioners by Government.

That your petitioners humbly think that the time has come when their town might advantageously be separated from Howrah and constituted into an independent Municipality, and they accordingly pray that your Honour may graciously be pleased to order that Bali be made independent of Howrah in municipal matters and have a separate Municipal council of its own composed solely of inhabitants of the town.

There are many reasons why the prayer of the petitioners should be granted. In the first place Bali lies at the tail end of the Howrah Municipality and therefore receives scant attention. In the second place Bali is inhabited by many well-educated gentlemen, and is therefore ripe for local self-government. In the third place when the sister town Uttarpara has an independent municipality, justice requires that Bali, which is similarly situated, should be endowed with one. In the fourth place the Government of India has ruled that the smaller the unit the better for the cause of self-government. On this principle Bali is entitled to the boon of local self-government. The petitioners have made out a good case, and we hope His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will comply with their prayer. Mr. Thompson has laid down the principle that where the people themselves manifest a desire for self-government, they ought to be allowed the privilege; the inhabitants of Bali have followed the method prescribed by him, and we hope their legitimate aspirations will receive a generous consideration.

LIKE many other important measures the scheme of local self-government has had we may say a quite accidental birth. In October 1881 Mr. Hope, the Financial Secretary, had drafted a Resolution on the subject of the extension of the system of decentralization of finance. He took the opportunity to put in a paragraph to the effect that the local Governments should concede to local Committees some share in local administration in the same spirit in which the Government of India was conceding power to the local Governments. This idea tickled the fancy of the Viceroy, who took it up warmly. Major Baring seconded it, and the other members of the Council were in favour of it. The result was the Resolution and Circular of October last. His Excellency the Viceroy now adopted Mr. Hope's idea as his own, and in course of his progress through the Upper Provinces in the last cold season His Excellency descanted upon it wherever an opportunity offered. Then came the replies from the Local Governments. When these replies were digested and the scheme of the Government of India was elaborated, practically it was settled between the Viceroy, Mr. Hope and Mr. Mackenzie. The final Resolution of the Government of India came out, in the month of May, and at that time Major Baring was laid up with typhoid, Mr. Gibbs was undergoing an operation, Mr. Thompson had come to Bengal, Sir Stuart Bayley had not joined Simla, and Mr. Ilbert had not arrived. Practically the Council was composed of the Viceroy and Mr. Hope, and the two Military Members, who of course cared little for the question. Consequently the Resolution of May was settled between the Viceroy, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary. This we are told is the history of the Self-Government movement.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the Tarekeswar Railway scheme. The line will commence at Buddibati and touch the shrine of Tarekeswar. There is a proposal to connect the line with the town of Hooghly, but it will not, we are afraid, be feasible. It will be a broad guage line, and will be executed by Mr. Bradford Leslie as a part of the East Indian Railway. Sir Ashley Eden had before his departure sanctioned this project, and Mr. Thompson has endorsed the orders of his predecessor.

SIMULTANEOUSLY we learn an officer will be deputed in the ensuing cold season to survey and report upon the *locale* of the Howrah to Selimabad line proposed by certain inhabitants of the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan. This line will tap a most populous and fertile tract in the district of Hooghly. The memorialists say:

That your Memorialists deem it unnecessary to recapitulate here the facts and figures, which they have already given, in support of their scheme, in their printed letter to the Divisional Commissioner, a copy of which is hereto annexed. They will content themselves with remarking, that they do not entertain the slightest doubt whatever that the proposed railway from Howrah to Selimabad will, when completed, prove one of the most useful and profitable reproductive works in the country. It will tap the interior of one of the richest and most populous districts in Bengal, and open up communication between Calcutta and a large number of flourishing rural towns and villages,—each a centre of trade and industrial activity, capable of still greater development under the impetus of increased facilities of communication. Seeing that the exigencies of Imperial Policy have led to the construction of railways even in some of the remotest outskirts of the Empire, it is but natural that people living within a few miles of the metropolis and yet destitute of these material advantages of civilization should become increasingly solicitous to have such advantages placed within their reach.

We feel confident that a professional survey of the tract will satisfy Government that as an independent line this project will prove highly useful and remunerative.

THE SUBURBAN Rate-payers' Association is a living and active body. It has infused life into the Suburban Municipality. The Association held its annual meeting on the 22nd instant, Mr. K. M. Chatterjea in the chair. The following Resolutions were passed at the meeting:

That this meeting desires to place on record its deep sense of gratitude to the Government that now presides over the destinies of the people of the country, for proposing to confer upon them the boon of local self-government, and in the hope that Government will adopt such measures as will ensure a fair and satisfactory working of the experiment, ventures to make the following recommendations so far as the Suburban Municipality is concerned:

1. That that elective principle should be recognised in the constitution of the aforesaid Municipality,
2. That its Chairman should not necessarily be the Magistrate and Collector of the District, but one always to be elected by the members of the Municipal Board, and
3. That in working the elective system, the franchise should be not only pecuniary, but also educational and professional, and the privilege of a vote and of a seat on the Board should be granted to the graduates in arts, medicine, or law, resident within the limits of the Municipality, as well as to persons owning or occupying property within the Suburbs.

Pundit Prannath Saraswati, who moved the above Resolution, spoke sensibly. He made the following remarks on the elective system:

I now pass to the question of the recognition of the elective principle in the constitution of the Suburban Municipality. I need not dwell at much length upon this topic, for on the 8th April 1876, when the present Mufussil Municipalities Act was pending before the Legislative Council, the inhabitants of this Municipality, in public meeting assembled, declared, their belief that "the introduction of a popular element in Municipalities will lead to a more economical and impartial administration of Municipal funds;" and the experience of the last six years has only strengthened the intensity of that belief. You are also aware, gentlemen, that the Rate-payers Association is exerting itself to obtain the signatures of one-third of the rate-payers to a petition, praying for the introduction of elective system. The difficulties, however, in the way of obtaining signatures, are very great. There are male rate-payers and female rate-payers, the latter for the most ignorant and inaccessible; and yet he must get the signature of one-third of the whole number of rate-payers, or, speaking approximately, we must obtain the signatures of two-thirds of the male rate-payers Looking again to the male population, the number of them who can read and write, is very limited, and the mark signatures of these who do not know to write, would be very unsatisfactory when an investigation has to be held. When Calcutta got its elected Municipality, it did not require a petition signed by a specific proportion of the rate-payers of the town, but the voice of the people, as expressed in public meetings was thought sufficient. I fail to see why the same should not be done in the case of the Suburban Municipality.

We believe the elective principle will be conceded to the Suburbs.

A SOCIAL, not a political, demonstration was made last Saturday night by the Vakils of the High Court, joined in by the Native Barristers, in honor of the temporary appointment of Mr. Justice Romeshchunder Mitter to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal. An Evening Party was given at the residence of Mr. Gregory to meet the officiating Chief Justice, to which were invited the Native Barristers, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court, and some of the leading native gentlemen of the town. The party went off as merrily as a marriage bell.

THE THRID Municipal Election of Calcutta seems to have caused greater excitement than its predecessors did. The intelligent portion of the rate-payers are now taking greater interest in it than they did before. If it be true, as some assert that "the school-boy element predominated" at the meetings held in some wards, still it is a matter of satisfaction, for when once an interest is roused, through whatever agency, it is likely to spread. We hear that there is not a ward in the Native town in which there is not competition among candidates for election. This competition is leading to a vigorous registration of names of electors. The Eurasians are also coming forward. We should not be surprised if the total number of registered electors should this time come to 15,000.

WE THANK the Surveyor General's Office for copies of the maps of Egypt which it has just issued. These maps have been compiled from the best available sources, and prepared with great care and industry. The Surveyor-General's Office in Calcutta has justly earned a high reputation for the comprehensiveness and accuracy of its maps.

BABU KRISHNAGOPAL BHUKT has undertaken to publish a Bengali translation of the Ramayana in prose. The translation will be published in parts as a serial. The first number is before us. It is a fair specimen.

WE ARE not a little surprised to learn that the Port Commissioners are about to plant an intolerable nuisance on the Strand Bank by constructing a public latrine near the Kumartolli Bathing Ghat. A worse site could not have been selected for a public latrine. Here men and women bathe in numbers, and they are to be confronted in their daily ablutions with a puplic latrine. May we venture to express a hope that the Chairman of the Corporation, who is also a member of the Port Commission, will take necessary steps to prevent this threatened nuisance. If the Port Commissioners should still persist in creating this nuisance, the Lieutenant-Governor we dare say would see the propriety of interposing his high authority.

WE THANK Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co. for sending us a copy of the compilation of the new Code of Criminal Procedure by Messrs. Agnew and Henderson, Barristers-at-law. It contains rulings, circular orders, notifications &c. of all the High Courts in India and the notifications and orders of the Government of India, and the Local Governments with copious notes and a full index. This is a valuable compilation; the notes are appropriate, lucid, and comprehensive, and the index full. It will prove a useful guide to both professional and lay men.

WE HAVE received two memorials of the East Bengal Landholders' Association, the first regarding Road Cess valuations, and the second regarding the levy of excise duty upon date juice. In the first petition they thus set forth :

That your Honor's memorialists being deeply grieved by the recent determination of the Collector of this district. sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Division and by the Board of Revenue to raise the valuation in this district from 8 annas to 12 annas per bigha under Section 27 Act IX of 1880 (B.C.) they have ventured to approach your Honor with their memorial representating some of the important objections against the measure, feeling confident that under the just and impartial administration of your Honor, they will have their grievances redressed if the facts and feelings of the people are properly and fairly represented.

That in the district of Dacca it is only the superior class of lands that yield 12 annas per bigha or more, while the inferior lands which constitute the greater bulk of the district, yield less than 12 annas and even so low as 6 annas.

That the inconvenience and trouble which proprietors of mehals and tenure-holders have to undergo in realising the Road and Public Works Cesses are known to your Honor. It may be sufficient to say that after the proprietor or tenure-holder has paid the road cess, it becomes difficult for him to recover it from his under-tenure holders or tenantss and that in many cases he fails to realise it amicably and has to resort to the costly machinery of the law courts and even there many technical difficulties and legal objections are put in the way of his realising it. Under these circumstances it is highly to be deplored if such a high rate of valuation be adopted.

We entirely concur with the memorialists. The enhancement of the valuations in the manner described is both arbitrary and unjust.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh Bart, M.D., physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed : "I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value" This eminent physician remarks;" With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 29th July, 1882.

Our mercantile pursuits continued to be governed by the state of affairs in Egypt, and transactions in the various commercial markets were operated upon with accordance to the tenor of news from that place, consequently they have been confined within narrow limits. In Piece-Goods a fair amount of business was done, Grey Shirtings 39 in. makes, Madapallams, Mulls, and Jaconets, white kinds, have not been quite neglected, but there were buyers to a small extent for Jaconets and Longcloths. Prints and Turkey Red met with a fair enquiry which led to some business both for immediate and forward deliveries, the market was rather quiet at the close. Nothing of importance has transpired in the export market except the public sales of Tea held on the 27th instant, when 13076 chests were put up, all found buyers except 1125 ; there was a good feeling for good and fine qualities, which realized improved rates, whilst low and medium sorts remained much the same ; the demand of wheat has subsided and prices slightly declined. In oil-seeds nothing of importance transpired, prices bend downward.

MONETARY.

Money has continued to maintain its previous position and no change has followed on the rates of interest or discount ; 5 per cent. continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal and 3½ to 4 per cent. in the open market for loans on Government securities.

In Government securities transactions have much been confined within narrow limits and rates constantly oscillated but without showing any large difference ; they were at the close as follows :

4 per cent. ... 100-3 at 100-4
4½ ,, ... 106 14 at 107

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There was a fair amount of business done in these. Jute industries continued to find buyers but not to that extent as before, several of the tea industries have also found buyers and prices are looking upwards.

Three new Jute companies will be started very soon, large profits made in Jute industries must have excited the promoters to the determination, but they must bear in mind the consequences of 1875, when Jute manufactures were rendered almost unsaleable.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sibessur Persad, Durbhangah	3	4	0
A. H. Gantzer Esq., Hazareebagh	5	0	0
Bibigunge Reading Club, Dinapore	3	5	0
Raja Rajendra Narain Dev Bahadur, Joydevpore	13	4	0
Raja Mohima Runjon Roy Chowdry, Bahadur Kakina	13	4	0
Moulvie Assad Ali Khan, Allumgunge	20	0	0
Daragunge Reading Club, Allahabad	13	4	0
H. W. Hughes Esq., Dt. Engr. Tipperah	5	8	0
H. H. Maharajah of Vizinagram	20	0	0
Secretary Namkal Institute	6	10	0
Baboo Bhooboneshwar Das, Hathna	13	4	0
,, Poorno Chunder Banerjee, Ratlam	13	4	0
,, Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Cooch Behar	20	0	0
,, Tareeny Churn Chatterjee, Krishnaghur	0	4	0
,, Mutty Lall Ghose, Hooghly	5	0	0
,, Harrybullub Bose, Cattuck	15	0	0
,, Saroda Prosad Roy, Modhupore	7	4	0
,, Prosunno Coomar Mozoomdar, Chandpore	13	4	0
,, Behary Lall Chatterjee, Beerbhoom	8	0	0
,, Kally Podo Chuckerbutty, Chittagong	13	4	0
,, Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty, Baraset	6	10	0
,, Joogul Kishor, Kotah	13	4	0
,, Nilkant Gangooly, Ambaria	13	4	0
,, Obinash Chunder Mitra, Serampore	15	0	0
,, Mohesh Chunder Lahoory, Mahigunge	5	14	0
,, Chunder Coomar Bose, Nowshar	5	0	0
,, Anund Coomar Surbadhicary, Barripore	6	10	0
,, Pree Nath Banerjee, Julpigoeree	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July 26,* 1882.

GENERAL.—Moulvie Syed Obedulla, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of Backergunge.

Baboo Brojomohun Roy, Deputy Collector, on special duty, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the district of Khoolna.

Mr. A. A. Wace, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 4th prox. or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. R. Marindin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of that district, during the absence, on leave of Mr. A. A. Wace or until further orders.

Baboo Moheshchunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Omulloohurn Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar Julpigooree, is transferred to the district of Dinagepore, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Seetamurhee division of the Mozufferpore district, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 27th July 1882.

Baboo Hurrokali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of Khoolna.

This cancels the order of the 17th instant, posting Baboo Nobinkristo Sircar to Khoolna.

Baboo Prosunno Coomar Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr. R. H. Pawsey, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 13th June 1882.

Mr. T. Norman, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 23rd June 1882.

Mr. P. Nolan, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 13th June 1882.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 23rd June 1882.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is allowed leave for one month, under section 71 chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Azhurul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of that district.

Nawab Abdool Luteef, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 20th August next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Isserchunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Howrah, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs, and is posted to the Sealdah in that district. during the absence on leave, of Nawab Abdool Luteef, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Surruthchunder Das of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate of the Chandpore Bench in the district of Tipperah.

Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hazareebagh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Baboo Kaleekishore Moonshee, an Honorary Magistrate of the Sudder Bench at Bogra, is appointed to be also an Honorary Magistrate of Sherepore Bench in the same district.

Baboo Upendranath Bose, Rent suit Munsif of Patuakhally Backergunge is Promoted to the Third Grade of Munsifs, *vice* Baboo Gopeemohun Mookerjee.

Baboo Hurrinath Roy, Officiating Extra Munsif of Bazitpore, Mymensing, is appointed to be a Munsif of the Fourth Grade, *vice* Baboo Upendranath Bose. Baboo Hurrinath Roy is also appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensing and to be ordinarily stationed at Bazitpore.

The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Judicial Service with effect from the 1st instant.

To the Second Grade of Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges.

Baboo Bhugwanchunder Chuckerbutty Officiating Extra Subordinate Judge, Purnea. Baboo Goneshchunder Chowdhry, Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Rajshahye. Baboo Bhoobunchunder Mookerjee, Second Subordinate Judge, Hooghly. Baboo Poreshnath Banerjee, Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Patna, on leave. Baboo Kristochunder Chatterjee, First Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Backergunge.

To the Third Grade of Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges.

Baboo Amirtolal Pal, Officiating Subordinate Judge, Sarun. Baboo Jogeshchunder Mitter, Officiating Small Cause Court Judge and Subordinate Judge, Patna. Baboo Parbutty Coomar Mitter, Officiating Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh. Baboo Promothanath Banerji, Offg Sub Judge, Jessore. Babu Deneshchunder Roy, Ex. Sub Judge Tirhoot.

To the first Grade of Munsifs

Baboo Umachurn Dutt, Rent Suit Munsif, Baraset, 24-Pergns. Baboo Girishchunder Chatterjee, Rent Suit Munsif, Satkhira, Jessore. Baboo RamgopalChaki, Munsif, Cutwa, Burdwan. Baboo SarodaprasadChatterji, Munsif, Doobrajpore Beerbhoom. Syed Fakhruddin Hossein, Munsif, Jamui, Bhagulpore. Baboo Khetterproshad Mookerjee, Rent Suit Munsif, Atia, Mymensingh. Baboo Nilmadhub Banerjee, Munsif, Ranchee, Lohardugga. Baboo Otoolchunder Ghose, Munsif, Dantoon, Midnapore. Moulvie Abdool Aziz, Extra Munsif, Arrah, Shahabad. Baboo Rakhalchunder Bose, Rent Suit Munsif, Goalundo, Furridpore. Baboo Sheosurun Lall, Munsif, Patna. Baboo Robichunder Gungooly, Munsif, Azimgunge, Moorshedabad. Baboo Janokinath Mookerjee, Munsif, Beauleah, Rajshahye. Baboo Nilmony Das, Offg Munsif, Burra Bazar, Manbhoom. Baboo Anundochunder Mullick, Munsif, South Roajan, Chittagong. Baboo Shoshibhusun Mookerjee, Munsif, Bogra, Pabna. Baboo Shamachund Dhur Third Munsif, Burdwan. Baboo Chunderkumar Das, Munsif, Madaripore, Furreedpore. Baboo Hemangochunder Bose, Extra and Rent Suit Munsif, Dukhin Shabazpore, Backergunge Baboo Barodaprosunno Shome, Offg Munsif, Baraset, 24-Perghs. Baboo Gopalchunder Banerjee, Rent Suit Munsif Diamond Harbour, 24-Perghs. Baboo Judoonath Das, Arrareah, Purneah. Baboo Soorjokanto Chewdry, Munsif Hemtabad, Dinagepore. Baboo Harnath Ghose, Munsif, Balasore, Cuttack. Baboo Sadanunda, Munsif, Hazareebagh. Baboo Poorno Chunder Shome, Munsif Howrah, Hooghly. Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee, Munsif, Kishnaghur, Nuddeah. Moulvie Syed Emam Ali, Secd Munsif, Sarun. Moulvie Muhammed Nurul Hossein, Munsif Tazpore, Tirhoot. Baboo Karunadas Bose, Offg Munsif, Maldah. Baboo Kedarnath Chatterjee, Rent Suit Munsif, Midnapore. Baboo Anund Koomar Surbadhicary, Offg Munsif, Barripore 24-Perghs. Baboo Joygopal Sinha, Rent Suit Munsif, Tumlook Midnapore. Baboo Gopalchunder Bose, Offg Munsif, Burdwan. Baboo Nil Madhub Roy, Munsif, Shibgunge, Rajshahye. Baboo Umbica Churn Ghose, Secd Munsif, Narail, Jessore. Baboo Kally Churn Ghosal, Munsif, Nemal, Midnapore, on leave. Baboo Hurogobind Mookerjee, Munsif, Raneegunge, Burdwan. Baboo Debendrolal Shome, Munsif, Pooree, Cattuck. Baboo Karuna Moy Banerjee, Munsif, Palamow, Lohardugga. Baboo Prosunno Coomar Roy, Munsif, Jajpore, Cuttack. Baboo Gopeenath Banerjee, Rent Suit Munsif, Dinagepore, on furlough. Baboo Juggutbundhoo Dutt, Rent Suit Munsif, Burrisal Backergunge. Baboo Kristochunder Das, Offg Rent suit Munsif, Chupra, Sarun. Baboo Sumbhoochunder Nag, Munsif, Pubna. Baboo Kristodhone Chowdry, Officiating Munsif, Jamalpore, Mymensingh. Baboo Anantaram Ghosal Munsif Mahesrekha, Hooghly. Baboo Gopeenath Maitai, Munsif Kudba, Purneah on leave. Baboo Brojomohun Persad, Munsif Durbhungah, Tirhoot. Baboo Prannath Banerjee, Secd Munsif, Howrah and Serampore, Hooghly, on leave.

To the Second Grade of Munsifs.

Baboo Surbessur Mozoomdar, Munsif Thakoorgaon, Dinagepore. Baboo Dwarkanath Buttacharjee, Jr Rent Suit Munsif, Arrah, Shahabad. Baboo Jogendranath Bose, Munsif Gungajughatty, Burdwan. Baboo Chundichurn Sen, Rent Suit, Munsif, Burrisal. Baboo Beharylall Mullick, Munsif Haripal-Hooghly. Baboo Shyamchund Roy, Munsif, Gurbetta, Midnapore. Baboo Gobindchunder Bose, Munsif, Bholepore, Beerbhoom. Baboo Prosunnocoomar Ghose, Munsif, Furreedpore. Baboo Radhachurn Roy, Munsif, Mymensingh. Baboo Soshi Bhoosun Sen, First Munsif, Sylhet. Baboo Revatichurn Banerjee, Munsif, Dacca. Baboo Taraprosunno Benerjee, Secd Munsif, Berhampore, Moorshedabad. Baboo Jogendronath Roy Offg Munsif, Hooghly. Baboo Mahendranath Roy Munsif, Alipore 24-Perghs. Baboo Mahendranath Mitter, Rent Suit Munsif, Ooloobaria, Hooghly. Baboo Shoodhungsh Bosun Roy, Rent Suit Munsif, Dinagepore. Baboo Girindromohun Chuckerbutty, First Munsif, Bhanga, Furreedpore. Baboo Kartiechunder Pal, Munsif Nemal, Midnapore. Baboo Probode Chunder Dutt, Moonsif Nattore, Rajshahye. Baboo Doorga Churn Ghose, Secd Munsif, Hooghly. Baboo Monmothonath Chatterjee, Rent Suit Munsif, Bagirat Jessore. Baboo Surbanund, Secd Munsif, Bongong, Nuddea. Baboo Sheosunkor Sahoy, First Munsif, Gya. Baboo Motilal Haldar, Rent Suit Munsif, Perozepore, Backerjunge. Baboo Nilmony Nag, Rent Suit Munsif, Kaligunge, Dacca. Baboo Shamkishore Bose Third Munsif, Dacca. Baboo Taraprosunno Ghose, Munsif, Kotulpore, Bancoora, Baboo Koylashchunder Mozoomdar, Jr Rent Suit Munsif, Jehanabad, Hooghly. Baboo Kanti Chunder Bhadoory, Rent Suit Khoolna, Munsif, Jessore. Baboo Bhuggobuttychurn Mitter, Rent Suit Munsif, Mozufferpore. Baboo Okhoycoomar Bose, First Munif, Moonshegunge, Dacca Baboo Juddooputty Banerjee, Munsif, Khattra, Burdwan. Baboo Trigunaprosunna Bose, Munsif, Moorshedabad. Baboo Lallgopal Sen, Third Munsif, Ramroygram, Tipperah, on deputn to Comillah. Baboo Bepinbehary Mookerjee, Munsif, Kandi Moorshedabad. Baboo Janokynath Dutt, Rent Suit Munsif, Commilla, Tipperah. Baboo Jogendranath Ghose, Secd Munsif, Bishenpore, Bankoorah. Baboo Jadoonath Ghose, Munsif. Baboo Kamikhanath Mookerjee, Munsif, Barripore, on leave. Baboo Lokenath Nundy, Third Munsif, Jessore. Moulvie Abdul Bari, Munsif Bhagulpore. Baboo Upendranath Ghose, Munsif, Kooshtea, Nuddea. Baboo Gunesham Gupta Munsif Purneah. Baboo Kalinath Dhur, Munsif, Narail, Jessore.

To the Third Grade of Munsifs.

Baboo Kedernath Roy, Addl Munsif. Patna. Baboo Bepin Chunder Roy, Third Munsif, Dukhin Shabazpore, Backergunge. Baboo Hurkumar Doss, Munsif, Begumgunge, Noakholly. Baboo Nundlall Koondoo, Addl Munsif, Gurbetta, Midnapore. Baboo Hemchunder Mitter, Munsif, Sewan, Saran. Baboo Motilall Singh, Munsif, Rungpore, temply at Burdwan. Baboo Gopalchunder Banerjee. Offg Munsif, Hajeepore. Mozufferpore. Baboo Bepinbehary Sen, Secd Munsif, Koostea, Nuddea. Baboo Mohendronath Ghose, Offg Munsif, Jehanabad, Hooghly. Baboo Mohendrolall Ghose, Secd Munsif, Gya. Baboo Rashbehary Bose, Rent Suit Munsif, Muradnuggur. Tipperah. Baboo Juggodiswur Goopta, Munsif, Cutwa, Burdwan. Baboo Deneshchunder Roy. Rent Suit Munsif, Gyebanda, Rungpore. Baboo Gobindchunder Bysack First Munsif, Rungpore. Baboo Kaliprosonno Bose Roy-Chowdry, Secd Munsif, Perozepore, Backergunge. Mr. A. C. Mittra, Munsif, Monghyr, Bhagulpore. Baboo Debendro Chunder Mookerjee, Munsif, Chattra, Hazareebagh. Baboo Prosunnocoomar Bose, Munsif, Kurigram, Rungpore. Baboo Khettermohun Mitter, Munsif, Pinga, Mymensingh. Baboo Juggutchunder Doss, Offg Munsif, Ishrigunge, Mymensingh. Baboo Tarachurn Sen, Munsif, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong. Baboo Poornochunder Banerjee, Third Munsif, Rungpore. Baboo Gobinddeb Mookerjee, Offg Munsif, Bood-Bood, Burdwan Baboo Kapaliprosuno Mookerjee, Offg Munsif, Seetamurhee. Mozufferpore. Baboo Brojonath Roy, Offg Munsif, Ghattal, Midnapore. Baboo Dinonath Sircar, Addl Munsif, Moulvi, bazar, Sylhet. Baboo Akhoykumar Chatterjee, Addl. Munsif, Perozepore, Backergunge. Baboo Jogendronath Deb, Offg Munsif, Manickgunge, Dacca. Baboo Jogendronath Mitter, Offg Munsif, Patuakholly. Backergunge. Baboo Hurmohun Bose, Munsif, Dewangunge, Noakholly, on deputn to Soodharam. Baboo Beharylall Mookerjee, Offg Munsif, Ramroygram, Tipperah. Baboo Chundernath Ghose, Offg. Munsif, Burrisal, Backergunge. Baboo Sureshchunder Ghose, Munsif, Dinagepore.

The following officers are apptd to be Munsifs of the fourth grade :—

Baboo Annada Persad Bagchi, Ext Munsif, Munshegunge, Dacca. Baboo Jogendronath Mookerjee, Offg Munsif, Ghoungong, Mymensingh. Baboo Debendranath Roy, Offg Munsif, Netrokonab, Mymensingh. Baboo Mahendronath Dass, Offg Munsif, Kaligung, Dacca. Baboo Gopeekrishna Banerjee, Offg Munsif, Rungpore. Baboo Nogendronath Roy, Ext Munsif, Moorshedabad. Baboo Sarodaprosad Chatterjee, Offg Munsif, Kurigram, Rungpore. Baboo Mohendralall Gossami, Ext Munsif, Nattore, Rajshahye, on deptn to Sheebgunge. Baboo Rajnarain Chuckerbutty, Ext Munsif, Dewangunge, Noakholly. Baboo Kalipuddo Mookerjee, Offg Munsif, Nabeegunge, Sylhet. Baboo Kalikristo Chowdhry, Offg Munsif, Dinagepore. Baboo Aghorechunder Hazrah, Ext Munsif, Bogra. Baboo Apurnakrishna Sen, Ex Munsif, Patuakhally, Backergunge. Baboo Urbarnuchunder Banerjee, Ext Munsif, Chintamun, Dinagepore. Baboo Monmothonath Mookerjee, Offg Munsif, Atia, Mymensingh. Baboo Poornoochunder De' Ext Munsif, Madaripore, Furreedpore. Baboo Rajanenath Ghose, Offg Munsif, Sylhet. *N. B* :—The Munsifs in the 4th Grade are for the present probationers.

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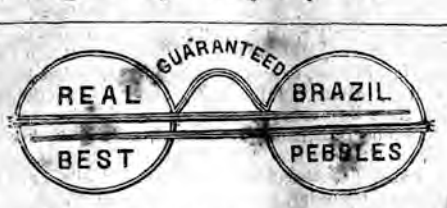

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A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the 3rd August, at 4 P. M., to confirm the Proceedings of the Tramway Committee at a Meeting held on the 11th of July allowing the Tramway Company to run steam engines on the Chowringhee line only, as far as Esplanade, East, for a further period of three months, in order to give them longer trial.

2. To confirm the scheme for improving Jora Bagan *Bustee* that has been prepared by the Committee, and to approve of the recommendations made to give owners an option of retaining their land after surrendering so much as is required for new roads.

At the close of the Special General Meeting, the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting will be held, when the other business left unfinished at the Meeting of the 26th July will be brought forward.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Sale of valuable landed Properties.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 219, of 1872 wherein Greender Chunder Ghose and others are Plaintiffs and Charroo Chunder Ghose and others are Defendants (being a suit for the administration of the estate of Aushootosh Dey deceased) and dated the 20th day of June 1881 by A. B. Miller Esqr., Receiver of the High Court and Receiver to the estate of the above-named Aushootosh Dey deceased, at his office on the top floor of the Court House on Tuesday the 29th day of August next at the hour of 12 o'clock noon the undermentioned immoveable properties appertaining to the Estate of the said Aushootosh Dey deceased either in one Lot or in several Lots as may be agreed upon.

Lot I. All that two storied brick-built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built situate and being No. 5, on the north side of Lyons Range in Calcutta in the occupation of Messrs. Barry & Co., and bounded as follows. On the north by the house and premises No. 1, New China Bazar Street occupied by Messrs. B. Smyth & Co., on the south by Lyons Range on the east by premises No. 4, Lyons Range now or lately in the occupation of Messrs. Kelly & Co., and on the west by premises No. 6, Lyons Range occupied by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.

Lot II. All that three storied brick-built messuage together with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built situate and being No. 6, on the north side of Lyons Range in the occupation of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., and bounded as follows on north by the house and premises No. 1, New China Bazar Street occupied by Messrs. B. Smyth & Co., on the south by Lyons Range aforesaid, on the east by No. 5, Lyons Range in the occupation of Barry & Co., and on the west by premises No. 7, Lyons Range occupied by the Asiatic Navigation Co. Ld.

Lot III. All that 3 annas share in the zemindary called or known by the name of Pergunnah Tomlook and recorded as No. 1488 in the Towji of the Collector of Midnapore and situate in the Zillah of Midnapore, Registration district Midnapore, Sub-Registration District Tomlook, and in Canthee Thanah Tomlook Mussulondhopore and Bhogobunpore and which said 3 annas share bears an annual Government Revenue of Rs. 22,800-4 annual Dak Dykes Rs. 112 annual Road and Public Cesses Rs. 1610-12 including the rights and interest in the Julpye lands.

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P. GHOSHA,
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of Joint Stock Companies.

1, Larkin's Lane,
Calcutta, July 19th 1882.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

General Election of Commissioners of 1882.

The third General Election of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held under the Municipal Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, *on the 2nd October* 1882. The intending voters, as well as persons desirous of being elected at such election, are required under Section 18 of the Act to apply for registration of their names, at any time not being less than six weeks, or more than three months of the day of election: applications will therefore be received up to 20th of August 1882. Forms of application, together with abstract rules of election both in English and Vernacular, can be obtained on application at the Election Department of the Municipal Office.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
1st July 1882. Secretary to the Corporation.

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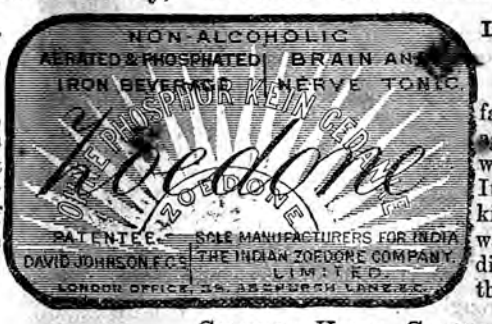

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.